McAllister & Beaver

THE BELLEFONTE REPUBLICAN

ESTABLISHED IN 1869. "Let us see to it, that a Government of the People, for the People, and by the People, shall not perish from the Earth."—A. LINCOLN. TERMS: $2.00 PER ANNUM.

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BELLEFONTE REPUBLICAN.

BELLEFONTE, PA.

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Centre County Again Without a State Senator.

After a painful travail of a week the Democratic senatorial conference gave birth to a Democratic candidate, on Friday evening last, for State Senate, in the person of S. R. Peale, Esq., of Lock Haven. Peale is a very fair man, and about as good as any of the three named for the office. But as a question of justice and fairness, Centre county should have had the man. We have frequently demonstrated to the Democracy of Centre county that Meekism in Centre county was as odious outside of Centre county as Tweedism was outside of New York. And the Democracy of Centre county may never expect to be countenanced or recognized by the better men of the Democratic party, in either Senatorial or Congressional districts, or in the state, so long as they bow the Knee to Baal, and suffer Meekism to control and run the Democratic party in the county. The Democracy of Centre county, if they ever expect to claim recognition and command respectable consideration outside of the county, must break loose from the political thralldom in which they have been held by the selfish and autocratic tyranny of Meekism.

Meek has done those things that no honorable man would do nor could do in politics, and be treated with common respect. He has used the party as a mere subservient tool to contribute to his purse and his personal political aggrandizement. He has plighted faith with almost every Democratic aspirant in the county, and has broken the faith as frequently as he has pledged it. He has monopolized the whole patronage of the county, to enable him to maintain his paper successfully in order that he could use it as a weapon upon all recalcitrant Democrats, and thus maintain himself. He makes all the office holders in the county fear him, and compels them to do his bidding, lest their terms of office might be cut short at one end and limited to one term, as was Hon. S. T. Shugert.

He has every ambitious aspirant to believe that his success for office depends upon the *Watchman* and its editor, and, although many of them hate him, yet they crouch at his feet because they fear him. He has thus ruled the party. The consequence is that, in Congressional and Senatorial rights, the Democracy of Centre county are wholly ignored. The other counties say, "Centre county ought to have the Senator, but we cannot and will not tolerate Meek."

If Centre county had nominated as her choice for Senate, a little over a year ago, A. Hoy, Esq., Centre county Democrats would have had the State Senator then and he would have been re-nominated this fall without opposition and the county again favored. Centre county should have had it in all justness. Clearfield has the United States Senator, and has had the State Senator for some twelve or fourteen years. Clinton county has the member of Congress and the president judge of the district, and Centre county is unrecognized. Then, if the Democratic party of Centre county expects to rise to a position of respect, it must weaken the power that binds and humiliates it. That can only be done by defeating the jobs put up by Meekism.

In the legislative ticket in Centre county Meekism throws Shugert overboard, renominates his tool, Alexander, who reads extracts from the *Watchman* as his speeches in the Legislature, and who cries reform and yet takes from the state treasury about $1,100 for about eighteen days of weak effort in the House at Harrisburg. It would have been generous at least if he had divided the salary with the widow of S. S. Wolf, dec'd, who had been elected to the office but was stricken down by the hand of death, and the Democracy of Centre deprived of a faithful servant. We are advised he left his family without support, his estate being insolvent. But Hon. Wm. K. is not celebrated for generosity, and like his master, Meek, thinks politics should pay.

How long will the better class of Democrats continue to lick the rod that chastises them, and nestle at the feet of the master who kicks and cuffs them?

Exceedingly Refreshed.

The Democrats are philosophers, and that is the truth of it. Such splendid fellows as they must be to bear misfortune! so thankful as they are for the littlest favors! such wonderful chemists for extracting not cold comfort, but comfort warmed over from the most unpalatable circumstances! It is a little hard, when one has been practically beaten, to stand up and claim a victory. There was an old lady once who was flogged in Providence, R. I., for scolding or stealing, or for some such matter, who took her round dozen without wincing, and afterward declared to the spectators that she felt "exceedingly refreshed." The Democratic journals are undoubtedly in the same gratified state of mind. It takes a very little to make some people happy, and that little is sometimes of a very peculiar kind. For every minority they have a wherefore, and for every majority, however small, a most disproportionate whoop of exultation. Editor No. 1 talks of "splendid triumph." Editor No. 2 says it's all owing to the young men who are now voting for the first time, and who have been fed upon the orthodox pap of Mr. George T. Curtis. No. 3 says that it is the "middle, moderate men" who have effected this great revolution. And so they go on accounting for what has not happened, and explaining a triumph which they have not won. It is remarkable how profound and convincing their conclusions would be if they had any premises. "Why is this thus?" said Artemus Ward; "what is the cause of this thusness?" These gentlemen refuse to see that this is not thus and that there is no this-thusness which ought to be particularly soothing to their souls. These gentlemen should take a course of Butler's Analogy—the Bishop's, not Ben's. It is dreadful for anybody not to know enough to know that he has not won, and in the second game just at hand is predestined to be beaten a second time.

Still we like pluck, and there is a sort of never-say-die-ativeness about the Democracy which entitles it to great credit. We must say that it has, considering all things, a wonderful vitality; that it bears misfortune much better than any party with which we have ever been acquainted; that its opposition has been salutary and has probably saved us from a terrible public catastrophe; that it labors under a great misfortune in the record which it has never been able to efface. Of the Republican party we may say that its small majorities are by no means to be considered a calamity. The misfortune of the party has been its almost uninterrupted lease of power for so many years. It is too strong at present to be distinctly overthrown; there are probably many years before it which may be years of usefulness and of well-deserved public confidence. But elections are no longer held merely to sanction almost unanimously its opinions and to confirm legally its candidates for office. All this is well. The return of Democrats to national power is neither to be desired nor anticipated; but the nearer they sometimes come to so returning, the better for the country and the Republican party. Even now the latter cannot afford to sit down and fold its hands. A little negligence, a slight remissness, a trifle of self-confidence, and the present position might be unexpectedly reversed. In the states that have just voted, the Republicans are in excellent working order, well disciplined, alert and enthusiastic; and in this their brethren of other states will do well to follow their example.

The "Watchman" and Hayes as a Member of the American Alliance.

The Democratic *Watchman*, with its usual persistency in adhering to any falsehood it asserts, makes a very puerile attempt to prove that the authentic letter written by the secretary of the American Alliance, which we published last week, denying the fact that Hayes is a member of the said Alliance is a base forgery. How does the *Watchman* attempt to prove that it is a forgery? He says it is a forgery because Tyler resigned his secretaryship of the Alliance August 25, and sailed for Europe the same day. How does the *Watchman* know he resigned the secretaryship of the Alliance? The *Watchman's* declaration or statement of the fact is no evidence of it whatever. And if he sailed for Europe August 25, what evidence has the *Watchman* that he did not return to New York the 25th of last September? Is it at all possible that the New York *Times*, and the *Tribune*, and a number of other respectable journals, would publish a letter knowing it to be a forgery? It was published by them for days and weeks and the Democratic *Watchman* is the first Democratic paper to discover that the letter of Tyler is a base forgery.

Where was the New York *World*, the *Sun* and the Philadelphia *Times* all this time? How does it come they never were able to discover that the letter written by the secretary was a forgery? Simply because the letter is genuine and gives the true state of the facts in the case. And the letter of Tyler being true and genuine, the letter published in last week's *Watchman*, purporting to be written by R. B. Hayes, must of necessity be untrue and be a base forgery; and who forged it?

From the past history of the editor of the Democratic *Watchman*, he is fully capable of forging such a letter and would not scruple to do it. He, by his own admissions, was convicted of forging the LYTLE-CHAMBERS LETTER, in 1870, when he cooked Judge Orvis' goose by doing it, and we have not the slightest doubt but what the editor of the "Watchman" forged the letter he published last week as the letter of R. B. Hayes. If he didn't, then some other Democratic editor, who posesses equal capacity with Meek for forging letters, did it, and the "Watchman" publishes it knowing it to be such.

War Claims.

A Democratic U. S. Court Judge has just rendered a decision, in a suit brought by a rebel to recover the value of a quantity of sugar, taken by members of Gen. Neal Dow's regiment during the war, in favor of the plaintiff. At the time the sugar was taken, Dow told the owner if he could satisfy him of his loyalty he would give a receipt for the goods, and the government would be liable. This the rebel refused to do, but brought suit against General Dow for the property taken to support the Union army, and, as stated above, a Democratic Judge in Maine has decided that the claim is a valid one. Under the same ruling, Gen Grant would be held for damage for property at Vicksburg, and every Union soldier for food and property appropriated to sustain life while encamped on Southern ground.

Below we append an itemized bill presented to the last Congress, and which will undoubtedly be reported favorably at the next session. It is a fair sample of its class. In view of the unanimity with which the late Confederate leaders are supporting the Democratic party, it is a pertinent question to be put to every Democratic candidate for Congress, What do you propose to do about these claims?

1 horse, which was by good judges estimated at	$ 2,300
35 horses, $150	5,100
12 young mules, $175	2,100
16 work oxen, $50	800
7 milch cows, $50	350
11 yearlings, $10	110
28 young cows, $25	700
200 sheep, $3	600
310 hogs, $12	3,720
50 boxes tobacco, 3,500 lbs., $1	2,500
200 bushels wheat, $2 50	500
2 barrels sugar, $50	100
10 barrels flour, $20	200
4250 bushels corn, $1 50	6,375
10 tons fodder, $15	750
40 tons hay, $20	800
30 acres corn fodder	240
10 head beef cattle, $50	1,000
4 farm wagons, $100	400
12 boxes merchandise, being the stock of merchandise on hand in my store, which was closed after the Union army came, and the goods packed in boxes	2,000
1 box, contents of my library	1,000
262 bales of cotton, 500 lbs. per bale, taken for hospital purposes, $1	131,000
1,338 bales of cotton, 500 lbs. per bale, $1	669,000
4 parlor sets—1 garnet velvet, 1 satin, 1 silk, 1 stripe, $300	1,200
1 parlor set, black mohair	200
1 parlor set, green silk velvet	400
1 parlor set, plaid stripe, blue, red and green empress	350
1 piano, Chickering	600
1 piano, Steinway grand	800
1 what-not	70
1 what-not	15
7 sets window damask curtains	300
7 sets window lace curtains	400
24 wall pictures, $100 apiece	2,400
4 sets black walnut furniture, $500	2,000
4 feather beds, $25	100
4 spring mattresses, $40	160
16 pillows	100
2 marble-top centre-tables, $25 and $35	60
Lot of bed furnishing	445
Total	$ 840,295

The Only Way.

When slippery Sam returns his income,
And folks find out he's sworn a lie,
Who but a Democratic ninnom
Would vote for Slippery Sammy Sly?

The only art his guilt to cover,
To stop the Hayes and Wheeler jaw,
To spread content the country over,
Is just for Sammy to—withdraw.

In Hoosierdom they placed a pair
Of pants in nomination,
And now fall down before them there
In senseless adoration.

But ah! the truth though late revealed,
A precious lesson teaches:
They'll find a golden calf concealed
Within those Blue Jeans Breeches.

Judge Kelley on the Stump

HE SPEAKS IN BELLEFONTE.

The Best Speech and most Enthusiastic Meeting of the Campaign.

The Working Men and Mechanics Aroused to a Sense of their Duties.

The Election of Hayes and Wheeler The only Salvation of our Nation.

On Tuesday evening 17th inst., one of the largest meetings of the campaign assembled in the Court House and organized by calling Seth H. Yocum, Esq., to the chair, and John S. Sommerville, of Snow Shoe, and James Ryman, of Milesburg, as Vice Presidents; Edward T. Tutou and Captain Austin Curtin, Secretaries. Wm. P. Wilson, John G Love and D S Keller, Esqs., were appointed a committee to wait upon Judge Kelley. During the interval, Mr. Yocum entertained the audience with a short, eloquent address. When the committee returned, accompanied by Judge Kelley, they were received with tremendous applause. Judge Kelley was immediately introduced to the audience and spoke at great length. We make a brief extract of the speech, and it is fair to say that it is impossible to do him justice without publishing his whole speech, which, for want of space, we are unable to do. Our readers will, however, find the extract we have made worthy of careful perusal and thought.

He was not here as a partizan. If any one expected him to endorse all the views of Hayes and Wheeler, they would be mistaken. He would say in the outset that he dissented wholly and in part from the views of Mr. Hayes on the finances. The question would be asked since he dissented from their views, why he was supporting Hayes and Wheeler? He was forced to vote for either Hayes or Tilden. To vote for the Cooper ticket was to vote against the northwest wind, to throw the ballot away. He was compelled to take the course he was taking in view of his past life. He alluded to the way he had been derided for his financial views. He had believed sincerely in the views he advocated. He knew Rutherford B. Hayes; knew him in congress. He was a man of sound head and heart, a scholar—so even in his temperament that some thought he had no force of character, but he would vouch for Hayes having the force to meet any emergency which may arise, should he be elected.

After giving a hasty sketch of the services of Hayes, the speaker referred to Samuel Jones Tilden. Tilden is a reformer; you *know* he is because he was the associate of Tweed until that name became a stench in the nostril of the people. He is a batchelor—no more fit for a reformer than a shaved tail mule would be. When Hayes and every loyal person was doing something to aid the Government in the days of the war, where was Tilden? Subscriptions from $20,000 down to $500, were to be seen in New York, but on none of them appeared the name of Samuel Jones Tilden. He also cheated, swindled and robbed the government, and in doing it he began with perjury. These were grave words and the speaker uttered them with due sense of responsibility. He had seen a letter from a treasury official to James G. Blaine, saying it was now clear that the government would be able to recover from Tilden not less than a quarter of a million of dollars for taxes withheld. As between the man who left wife and children for the war, and the man who having neither wife nor children to leave his money to, never helped the war, but robbed the government, he did not hesitate as to his choice. Hence, he was for the Republican party now, but as soon as the election was over he should teach what he believed to be the true doctrines of finances. Tilden's letter claimed that the date fixed for resuming was a hindrance to resumption. The day fixed for resumption was to be repealed so that Tilden's friends in the East should be able to urge, that he would resume immediately, while in the West, they would claim that he would not resume until the "reservoir," of which he speacks, is filled. No bona fide effort has been made by the last congress to repeal the body of the resumption act. The subject was referred to the committee on banking and currency, which after eight months delay, proposed two bills to substitute silver for paper fractional currency. Look at the beautiful action of these friends of economy. They proposed issuing 5 per cent. coin bearing bonds to procure silver with which to replace fractional currency. One million, four hundred thousand dollars in paper maintained the paper fractional currency. To get silver enough for this required $50,000,000, as the amount necessary to be issued for the calling in and extinguishing of such bonds. Fifty million dollars at five per cent. is $2,500,000 in coin a year for the mere material out of which to make the silver fractional currency; while $1,400,000 per annum, currency, made and put in circulation the paper. Was it economy, retrenchment and reform to substitute the expenditure of $2,500,000 coin for one of $1,400,000 currency? Again if I lose a paper half dollar so that it be effectually lost and be not recovered. I lose half a dollar; if I lose a silver half dollar as absolutely, I lose half a dollar, but if I lose the paper one the government gains fifty cents, as that much of the public debt is paid, but if I lose a silver half dollar the government loses the value of the silver in the coin. Why was it deemed economical to substitute a material the interest for the purchase of which was $2,500,000 a year in coin for that which was costing but $1,400,000 in currency a year? It was because the Democratic party condemn, sneer, and spit upon legal tender paper money, and they called this substitution of silver fractional currency a partial resumption of specie payments.

Now, twenty years hence, and I say this for the benefit of the currency reformers who are willing to allow the Democratic party to have charge of the currency question in the coming crisis, at the end of twenty years after the purchase of the $50,000,000 we will have paid $50,000,000 of coin interest, and we will still owe the $50,000,000 of bonds. Take $2,500,000, the interest on $50,000,000, for twenty years, and you will have paid $50,000,000, and there will be the bonds still carrying their annual interest of $2,500,000. Thus are the earnings of the people transferred to the holders of bonds, and that for the purpose of pretending to resume specie payments by substituting depreciated silver for paper fractional currency. The paper reminds the unreconstructed rebel of war, the silver does not. [Applause.]

While the Democratic currency reformers had thus voted $2,500,000 a year to the foreign bond holders, they had reduced, one half, the appropriations for public buildings, which furnished employment for the laboring men. He challenged any one to name a measure of administrative reform proposed by any committee of the last congress. The Democratic party did not mean to reform. Why do they select such a virtuous candidate as Samuel J. Tilden if they did not mean to reform? Reform meant reconstruction. He believed, on this election depended every result of the long and bloody war. To give the Democrats the house is to give the southern confederacy the voice as to what laws shall be acted on and what not. Give them both houses and a President like Tilden, and you will quickly have a southern supreme court. Then will be raised the question are the 13th, 14th and 15th amendments constitutional? The southerners do not admit that they are. He knew a distinguished member of the Philadelphia bar who despises a man believing in the validity of these amendments. With a southern supreme court, what will prevent them from paying the rebel debt, and paying for the slaves? What then will protect the black men, whom we have made freemen? As these things have closed upon his mind he concluded he must once more go out and help to save the Union. He plead with them in the name of redeemed slaves to stand by the Republican party and maintain the only guard which gave them safety. He feared he was wearying them, yet there was a great deal more he wanted to say. [Cries "go on," and applause.]

Again, a few words. I have no hostility to the people of the south. They fought out their war. The question between us could not be settled by peaceable means; they had to be settled by the arbitrament of war, and it came, and they were settled; and I have said to them in their own sunny south, as I have on the floor of congress, as I have said to my own people, I hope they will cherish every battle flag or broken flag staff under which they fought, as evidence of the valor shown when Americans meet Americans in a war of principles. [Applause]; but I have begged them to inscribe on each banner and each staff the number of stalwart men who died or were crippled in its support; the number of widows and orphans that were made by the courage which hurled the confederate forces upon the conquering columns of the Union; so that men should know, both north and south, through all time, the terrible consequnce that would follow a destructive blow at the life of the nation. [Applause.] They will not charge me with being hostile to them, for I have voted in three congresses for universal amnesty; and I believe it would be better if, in this centennial year, no man were disfanchised for political offenses. But while I am thus kindly disposed toward them, and perfectly willing that they shall ride with me and counsel with equal voice as to the road we travel, I do not think it is quite safe yet to give into their hands the whip and lines, and let their feet rest on the brake. [Applause.] I want a little influence in running the coach myself.

There are four millions of men like these stalwart ones who sit here, whose skins are not colored like our own. We have made them free; we have invested them with all the attributes of American citizenship, and we must see that on every inch of land over which our flag floats supreme, they shall enjoy their rights. [Prolonged applause.] And, young man, if patriotism and philanthropy does not bind you to defend their rights, your own interests and those of your posterity bind you to. The south is our country, and you and all of us have a right to go there and enjoy citizenship. The constitution provides that in each and every state the citizen shall enjoy all the rights, privileges, and immunities of citizenship. The south is richer than we. She has all our agriculture, and she has fields of cotton, sugar, rice and tobacco. She has swamps in which jute grow in as boundless profusion as in India, and fair fields on which the new fibrous plant ramie may be profitably cultivated. And though yonder range of mountains in West Virginia, East Tennessee, Georgia, Alabama and Texas, are deposits of minerals exceeding these of the north; coal of every shade, including, it is said, anthracite; copper, lead, zinc, nickle and corundum. All the useful minerals and metals are there, and they are the inheritence of the American people. You have a right to go and settle in their midst. Your children through all generations will have the right to go, carrying with them their manhood and their political convictions; and so long as a northern man cannot go there and participate in politics without being socially ostracized and denounced as a carpet-bagger, so long you are deprived of your rights, each and all. [Applause.] So long as a southern man cannot proclaim his own honest convictions, and support the constitution as he understands it, and vote with the party of his choice without being denounced as a scalawag and proscribed, so long freedom is a stranger to the South. He urged that a vote for Cooper means nothing. Vote for the Republican party and keep the coach in loyal hands, lines, whip, brake and all. [Unbounded applause.]

Mr. Kelley's views on the political situation have made the most profound impression in favor of Hayes and Wheeler, and the cheerful expressions of those who heard him show conclusively that Republicans who read and think for themselves are fully alive to the issues of the day, with a full determination that the only hope for the prosperity of our great country is in the election of Hayes and Wheeler.

A United South.

Before the war, as all will remember, there was but one sentiment politically pervading the South, and underlying this was an intense bitterness, if not absolute hatred of Northern men, and Northern, or free State principles. While we at the North are cut up into political subdivisions, as far apart in sentiment as the poles, it is different with the people to a great extent at the South. This state of affairs is bad. Nothing of a political character affecting a whole people could be worse, and it will lead, as it has done before, to a system of absolute intolerance, which cannot be otherwise than troublesome in its effects. Already it has become really dangerous, in many places in the extreme Southern country, for a Northern man to express his sentiments with any degree of freedom, unless he chimes in with the wishes of those who still lament over the "lost cause." In our own acquaintance we are made aware of this fact, where friends of Pennsylvania have been openly insulted and in some cases threatened, for expressing their opinions politically in favor of the Republican ticket. This in a free country, too, where free speech, free schools, and free thought are considered cherished principles of the country. If intolerance of this character is visited upon the heads of white men of intelligence, culture and courage, visiting from the North, what may not result from a "United South" to the freedmen, who dare announce themselves Republicans? Let us think of this state of the case, and ask ourselves what will be the condition of affairs, in all probability, if Tilden and Hendricks should by any chance be successful. We verily believe that the same trouble would ensue, that a united South once before inflicted; not that we would predict another rebellion, but that the South would become as bad as Spain for bigotry and intolerance. Northern men would be again obliged to hold their tongues when down South, and the old anti-war spirit would come to the surface. We are not an alarmist, but we affirm without fear of successful contradiction, that at this very time, when Democracy is fairly wild with partial success, and when it is anticipating further victory at the polls this fall, it is not possible for a Northern Republican to live in peace in many portions of the South, and absolutely dangerous in some others. This is what a "United South" means, and this is what will come in greater intensity if the Democracy should succeed.

BELLEFONTE REPUBLICAN

BY EDWARD T. TUTEN.

Poetry.

Mr. Tilden's Letter.

Let any man ask any ten of his acquaintances, irrespective of party, what they think of Mr. Tilden's letter, and their smiles and shrugs will be an eloquent commentary on that precious document.

What I wish to remark,
And my language is plain,
That for ways that are dark
And for tricks that are vain,
The Lebanon statesman's peculiar—
Which same I would rise to explain.

Reform was his lay,
And I b'lieve 'tis agreed
In regard to the same,
'Tis a name without *deed*.
But his smile was as soft as a fair child,
As was often remarked by Bill Tweed.

It was August the third
And quite "soft," Tom replies,
Which it might be inferred
That Ah Sham did likewise;
But he played it that day, in his currency talk,
In a way I despise.

Which they had a small game,
And Ah Sham said, "Ah, me,
In playing the same,
Tom and I can't agree;"
But he smiled as he went at his letter
As sly as the sly Joey B.

Tom struck 'sumtion Bill
In a most shameful manner,
And my sad eyes did fill
At the state of Ind'ana,
Whose "favorite son" was a "softy,"
As I frequent made mention to Hanna.

But the role Ah Sham played—
Ah Sham lacking gumption—
And the points that he made
Played the deuce with Resumption,
Till at last he went straddle the question,
Writing mostly for "Western consumption."

Then the voters I eyed,
And they gazed upon me,
And they rose, and they sighed,
And said: "Can this be?
We scorn such mean double dealing,"
And they went for Ah Shamuel J. T.

In the scene that ensued
All the states took a hand,
And the papers were strewed,
Like the leaves on the strand,
With exposures of Ah Sham's manœuvers
In the game he did not understand.

His purse, which was long,
Bulged with railroads and things,
Which was coming it strong,
Yet but facts the song sings;
And we found on his fingers, light fingers,
Some well worn Tammany rings.

Which is why, I must say,
And I'd scorn e'er to rant,
That for shams plain as day,
And for humbug and cant,
The Lebanon statesman's peculiar,
And elect him—you bet we sha'nt.

The Stolen Portrait.

There was once a poor peasant, named Pierre Arnot, who dwelt near Arles, in the south of France, together with his wife and a little grand-daughter called Pauline. This little girl, at ten years of age, was not only exceedingly lovely in person, but was gifted with a voice the delight of all who heard it—so sweet, so clear, and so powerful were its tones. And when the good priest took her into the village choir, persons from the neighboring hamlets, and even from Arles, would come purposely to hear her sing. Yet no persuasion or representation could induce Pierre to part with his little grand-daughter, for the purpose of having her educated for the opera. Pierre, though practically knowing nothing of the world beyond his own neighborhood, had heard something of the trials and temptations that beset stage singers and actresses, and not for all the riches and fame that might thereby be brought would he have subjected his little Pauline—his pretty treasure, his home's sunshine—to such an ordeal.

One day there came two strangers—very fine and polite gentlemen they seemed to Pierre and his wife—to negotiate for the little girl. They would educate her and treat her like a lady; they would guard her as though she were a princess; they would pour into Pierre's hands uncounted gold, if he would only consent to let them take Pauline and educate her for a public singer. But Pierre was deaf to all entreaties, and the little girl herself sorely frightened at the idea of leaving her dear grandparents and the humble, vine-wreathed hut in which she had dwelt since her birth. So the negotiators for the Theatre Royale went away disappointed and angry.

But some weeks thereafter, as little Pauline stood leaning upon the crazy wicker-gate, gazing dreamily at the rose-tinted clouds which the sunset had left, (for the little child loved all beautiful sights and sounds,) softly and lowly from the meadows below came the sound of music, and the sweetest, most fairy-like music that she had ever heard. At first she fancied it must come from the clouds, so seraphically soft and dreamy was it; and then she advanced a few steps and listened, and advanced again, and finally her little bare feet went tripping through the grass and daisies in quest of the mysterious sounds. And this sight—the sight of the little fairy figure in its white peasant's dress, lit up in the rosy halo of the summer sunset—was the last glimpse that the good old grandmother, calling after her from the cottage fence, ever had of her little Pauline.

Some people who had also heard that heavenly music, said that the little girl had been enticed away by the fairies. And this belief grew into a popular tradition as year after year passed, and nothing more was seen or heard of Pauline Arnot.

These years had brought sad changes to good Pierre. His wife was dead. He was alone in the world, infirm, and unable to work, or indeed to do anything but play on his violin, which he did with marvelous skill, for a talent for music was inherent in the family. He had to sell his little cottage; and then without a house to shelter him, and too proud to accept unrequited charity, he took his violin in hand, and set forth, in his old age, to earn a precarious livelihood by playing his way from town to town. And at length he came to England, and after vainly trying his fortune in the streets of London, proceeded to the country, among whose green fields and shadowy lanes the country-bred old man felt more at home.

One day he stopped at a small village called Upsham. Observing a shop where bread and cheese and beer were sold, he entered, and humbly, in his broken English, requested to be "favored" with some of them. The keeper of the shop, a good-looking, kind-hearted dame, set before him the desired refreshment, and as he ate, half famished, she marked his poor clothing and infirm appearance, and the care-worn look of his face, and gradually drew from him his whole history. It was with bitter sorrow that he dwelt upon the disappearance of his little Pauline. He had but one memorial of her, he said—a portrait of her mother, taken when the latter was a girl of eighteen by a young traveling artist, whom the poor cottagers had nursed through a dangerous illness. This miniature the young man had painted and left with them as a token of his gratitude; and this poor Pierre had brought with him from home, and wore constantly in the bosom of his coat. He now drew it forth and showed it to the sympathizing hostess. It was, he said, a good likeness of Pauline's mother, but far more resembled the little girl herself at the time she was stolen away by the fairies.

The kind heart of the woman was touched.

"I can get you a good job, friend, she said, 'if you will remain here until to-morrow night. Sir John Bolton's second son, Arthur, Captain Bolton of the dragoons, was married last week, and to-morrow they and their guests go to a grand entertainment given them at Skidmore Park; and the servants of Sir John's (that's his place, Moorlands, that you see away yonder) are to have a ball of their own to-morrow night, in celebration of the marriage, and it was only to-day that Pierre, the captain's own man, was down to the village, inquiring for old Luke Dexter, the fiddler. Now, Luke's got a fit of the rheumatism, and they'll be glad to have you in his place, if you're a good hand at your instrument; and they'll pay you well for the job. What say you? I'll go over at once and speak to neighbor Brown, who'll let them know."

Pierre had no objection; and, having made an exhibition of his skill in the presence of neighbor Brown, to the entire satisfaction of that lady, the report was made and the bargain completed.

The old violinist found the evening at the Moorlands a very pleasant one. His performance was greatly applauded; the butler, the steward, and other great distinguished personages, were condescending, and the rest gracious and attentive to his wants. Captain Bolton's own man took him up stairs with one or two other favored personages, in order that he might have a sight of the spendidly furnished suit of rooms that had been prepared for the newly-married pair, and so be enabled "to tell in France how such things was done in Hingland."

"It's fit for a bride, even if she was the Princess Royal herself," observed one of the favored, admiringly.

"And hi'm sure the blessit princess couldn't be more deservin' of hit than my lady," replied the captain's man, loftily. "She's the beautifulest lady *Hi* ever set heyes hon, hand as good has she's beautiful. She *hought* to been a born princess instead of a furreign lady o' good family, all of which his deceased."

And with the utterance of this opinion, the group descended, and in due time the group broke up.

On the following day, Pierre was about again setting forth on his wanderings, when he was surprised by a visit from Sir John Bolton's bailiff, in company with two personages, armed with very official-looking clubs. Their business was soon told. They had come to arrest the French violinist on suspicion of having appropriated the miniature of Mrs. Bolton, the bride of Captain Authur, which the latter had caused to be taken and richly set in diamonds. It had been left by the captain on his dressing-table, and being missed upon their return from Skidmore Park, and the captain's man questioned thereupon, the latter had been forced to confess as to his introduction of the visitors into his master's apartments. Whereupon each of these had been arrested, the violinist amongst them, and were now taken to Moorlands for examination before Sir John and a magistrate.

Pierre was the last called upon, and as he betrayed some unwillingness to have his pockets and wallet searched, the constable himself proceeded to do it, and drew forth a small picture, in a dingy and worn leather case, which he first glanced at, and then held up triumphantly before Sir John.

"It's the picture of Mrs. Captain Bolton, as you see, your honor," he said; "only the di'mants has been picked out by this 'ere old rogue, who's no doubt hid 'em somewheres, and the painting been put in this old frame."

Sir John examined it attentively.

"It is doubtless the portrait of Mrs. Arthur Bolton, my daughter-in-law," he said in his formal way; "yet cannot be the same that was lost, judging from the style of painting.

And he handed the picture to his son.

The latter examined it, first with surprise, and then with an expression of curiosity and bewilderment.

"It is surely the portrait of my wife," he remarked; "yet as you say, sir, it is not the one that has been lost. The painting is much inferior, the dress different, and even the expression not the same. Where did you get this picture, my good man?" he continued, turning to Pierre, and speaking in French.

"It is the portrait of my daughter, Monsieur," replied the violinist, "and was taken more than twenty years ago."

"Then it cannot be Pauline," said Captain Bolton to his father. "Yet how wonderously like."

"Pauline?" repeated Pierre, turning suddenly to the speaker; and then adding dreamily, as if to himself—"Ah, it was like Pauline—my little Pauline."

Hurried and eager questioning followed on both sides.

"There is no doubt of it," said Capt. Bolton, at length, grasping the old musician's hand. "You are Pierre Arnot, my wife's grandfather, of whom she has so often spoken. She told me all she could remember of her early life before she was stolen away from home, and was extremely anxious to find you, but had unfortunately forgotten the name of the place from whence she came. How glad she will be! and for myself, old friend, I am also glad thus to have found you."

Thereupon, the young wife was informed of the news, and soon entered the room flushed and eager. One glance between the two was sufficient. In eight years Pierre had but little changed, and though the graceful, beautiful creature before him stood in woman's stature, and arrayed in silks and jewels, yet the eyes of the old man easily recognized the sweet face, the golden hair, and large luminous eyes of his darling. And the joy and tenderness of that meeting who may describe?

Little Pauline had been enticed away out of sight of her home, not by the faries, but by Leclerk's inimitable flute-player, whom the clever *negociateurs* before mentioned had taken the trouble to bring all the way from Paris for this special purpose. And then they had lifted her into a close carriage in waiting, and so gained possession of the prize which they had failed to purchase with gold. They had, however, kept their promise to the grandfather, and Pauline had been well educated, and treated and brought up "like a lady," as they had said she should be. And her beauty, her accomplishments, and refinement had won the heart of young Captain Bolton, when introduced to her at a private entertainment just before her proposed *debut*, and as we have seen, she became his wife. And this story I had from a descendent, one high amid the social circles in the British capital.

Of course this ended the wanderings of the grandfather. He was at once transferred from the road to handsome quarters with his darling Pauline, where the remainder of his life was spent in the sweetest tranquility. His violin was an inseparable companion, and he lived to give its softest as well as wildest notes to two young strangers in the household.—[N. Y. Sunday Times.

Political.

THE REBELS IN POWER.

"No Quarter" for Republicans.

Intimidation in South Carolina—No Republican's Life Safe in Barnwell and Aiken Counties—The Murder of State Senator Coker—The Campaign for Tilden, Hampton and Reform.

COLUMBUS, Friday, Oct. 13, 1876.—For the past three months, or ever since the opening of the Presidential campaign, Democratic newspapers and Democratic stump speakers in all parts of the country have devoted a great deal of attention to the repetition of the cry, "Don't wave the bloody shirt."

They have done this so persistently that there are now doubtless thousands of Republicans and other independent fair-minded men in the East and West who believe that most of the accounts of outrages upon negro voters which find their way to the North are untrue, trumped up for political effect and unworthy of credit. For the honor of American manhood, for the honor of American civilization, for the sake of common humanity, it might be well if this view of the matter were a correct one. Unfortunately, however, it is not correct; the stories of the reign of terror in this state which have recently been published are not unworthy of credit; on the contrary, only half the terrible truth has been told.

A full statement of all the atrocities practiced by white Democrats upon unoffending blacks for political purposes would horrify even the boldest reader. I have doubted as long as it was possible to doubt, but within the past three days I have, with my own eyes, seen the horribly bruised and bleeding backs of men who were whipped because of their politics; I have been brought face to face with weeping women whose husbands were killed, as their murderers told them, because they were "Radical niggers." The affidavits of scores of unfortunate black men and women have been laid before me, and I can doubt no longer.

There is no doubt that all the riots and race conflicts which have occurred in the so-called "up country," of South Carolina, within the past six weeks were brought about by certain lawless white Democrrts. They were the direct results of a regularly organized plan to intimidate the negroes and prevent them from going to the polls on election day. To this end fully 80 negroes have already been killed in Aiken and Barnwell, and a reign of terror still exists in those counties. Many of the negroes have left their cabins and are hiding in the woods and swamps; white men, well mounted and armed, ride through the country by day and by night and shoot the blacks wherever they can find them. This statement I make upon the authority of United States officials and soldiers, whose sworn testimony and official reports are now before me.

Regarding the race conflict which commenced at Ellentown on the 15th of last month, and which has to some extent been continued in Barnwell and Aiken counties ever since, Gov. Chamberlain has made an exhaustive examination, and this morning received an official report from Messrs. Blackwell and Canton, the United States Marshals who were detailed to take testimony. Both the gentlemen named I have known for a considerable time; they are men of honor, and can be relied upon in every way. Their report is accompanied by the sworn statements of two well-known officers of the United States Army, whose word cannot be doubted, and by affidavits from more than thirty trustworthy witnesses. From this mass of testimony, and from personal interviews with some of the witnesses, I give the following account of the situation in Aiken and Barnwell:

The act of two drunken negro tramps was seized upon by the whites as a pretext for arming themselves and riding through the country to shoot niggers. From the official report it appears that they killed seventeen black men and wounded as many more. The names of all these victims are given in the report, and it is estimated that three or four times as many were killed in the woods and swamps, and therefore cannot be accounted for. The white men admit the killing of these negroes, but say that they were not shot because of their politics—in fact, that politics had nothing to do with the disturbance.

The black men, on the other hand, and the United States officials all join in swearing that all the outrages were committed to intimidate the negroes and prevent them from voting the Republican ticket. Everything goes to prove that the negroes were killed for this and for no other purpose. As an example, I may refer to the murder of Simon Coker, an honest and well-meaning black man who represented Barnwell county in the Legislature.

On Tuesday, September 19, a rifle club commanded by Capt. A. P. Butler, went to Ellenton and took a wood train on the Port Royal railroad, with which they proceeded to a station called Robbins. Here they found Coker quietly seated on his valise and waiting for a train. Some of them exclaimed, "There's that —— radical nigger, Coker." Capt. Butler went up to him and said, "Coker, I'm the nigger ruler, and you've got to go with me." Then the unfortunate man was surrounded by Butler's command and dragged into one of the cars of the wood train, when they returned to Ellenton. Arriving there, Coker was taken into a field about one hundred yards from the road, and Capt. Butler said to him:

"Coker, what's your business?"

"I am a representative from Barnwell county to the South Carolina Legislature," was the reply.

"All the better," said Butler; "representative or no representative, you are a Radical nigger, and you have got to die."

"For God's sake give me time to pray," cried the unhappy negro.

"Certainly," answered Capt. Butler. "Pray away, but pray —— quick."

Coker then knelt down and began to pray. While he was in this position Butler stepped back six or eight feet and shot at him twice. He fell forward on his face, bleeding and dying. Butler then made a sign to his men, and six of them fired into the wounded man. He died. The men who killed him took his watch, money and his gold shirt buttons and then, leaving the body to rot, returned to Robbins. Those facts are sworn to by three eye-witnesses, who state that Coker's only crime was his Republicanism.

Among the witnesses examined was Julia Turner, a young black woman, whose husband was killed. She swore that on the 19th of September, in the evening, she saw from eighty to one hundred armed and mounted white men approaching her cabin, which is situated near Robbins. Some of them broke down the cotton field fences, and then the whole party rode up to the cabin door and seized George Turner, the witness' husband. A number of them held him, while the rest went through the cabin with pistols in their hands, saying, "we are looking for radical niggers to kill." Not finding any other colored man, they turned to Mrs. Turner and said:

"This man of yours won't come back any more; we are going to take care of him."

Then they rode off, taking the woman's husband with them. Mrs. Turner cried out as they were going, "I will follow you wherever you go." She tried to do so, hoping to save her husband's life, but the men laughed at her wild efforts to overtake them, and riding rapidly were soon out of sight. The terrified woman ran on to Robbins, but finding that the party had not been there, she was returning, weeping, to her home when she noticed a number of horse tracks leading to the bed of a dry creek about a mile and a half from her cabin. She followed these tracks, and found her husband lying in the creek-bed. He was dead. One rifle shot had passed through his head. There were three bullet holes in his body. Mrs. Turner was hardly able to tell her sad story, and, to use her own words, she was so confused and bewildered that she could not recognize any of the men who killed her husband. She only knew that he was dead. Lucy Hosea, however, a woman who lives near the Turner cabin, indentified three of the party, and warrants are now out for their arrest.

Another horrible story similar to the above is sworn to by Hatty Kelsey, a colored woman who lives near Ellenton, in Aiken county. She says that on Monday, Sept. 18, at about 3 o'clock in the afternoon, a party of armed white men rode up to her house, and one of them, who appeared to be their leader, said: "if there are any men in there they had better come out; we want to kill them."

Two of the men then came into the house with cocked pistols in their hands. As they did so Warren Kelsey, Mrs. Kelsey's brother-in-law, Samuel Brown, Oscar Brown and David Bush, negroes, who were in the back room, ran out of the back door and fled toward the woods.

The party of white men, upon command of their leader, immediately started in pursuit, firing at the fugitives as they ran. All the negroes but Oscar Brown were shot down and killed before they had gone 200 yards. Warren Kelsey was murdered in the back yard. On the following day Mrs. Kelsey heard that her husband, John Kelsey, had been killed in Ellenton. She went to the village, and on the way found his dead body lying in the road. None of these men had committed any crime; they had no arms; they were engaged in no riot; they were killed because, in the words of Democratic orators here, "majority or no majority, and by the eternal God, South Carolina must be carried for Tilden and Hampton."

—John Tyler, Jr., of Virginia, who sided with the Confederacy, in a long letter to a friend on the present political situation, says, "There is an alarming feature associated with the support of Mr. Tilden, which as a Southern man, seems to me full of dreadful import, prognosticating another deluge of blood and destruction to the South, while shaking the Union to the centre. The Southern States are arraying themselves sectionally again on the presidential issue, as in 1860, relying upon the Democracy of the North and West again to stand firmly by them in the event of further sectional antagonism. I will not follow them in this combined course of hypocrisy, duplicity, and madness, and I make the prediction, here and now, that should they succeed, as they hope to do, in making the South a unit for Tilden, there will quickly arise in the North another general and determined effort upon the Government in reference to the negroes, to expel the negroes from the South, reducing the value of the lands of the South to a mere song. And, again, will their Democratic friends in the North and West prove not only treacherous to them, as in the recent war, but become again, as then, a part of the moving mass impetuously descending upon them to complete their ruin."

—No apathy now. No sick list. We are on the march. We shall not deserve the victory that surely awaits us unless we do our whole duty. Let there be no skulking. The enemy knows we are in earnest; let him feel that it is an absolute fact. We need every solid man. Do not let us deceive ourselves in believing that a victory at the skirmish line decides the battle. We have the advantage, and it will be our own fault if we do not pluck victory.

Appeal to War Democrats.

Letter from an Ex-Confederate to the New York Times.

Democrats of the North, who were Union soldiers during the late war, as an old Confederate soldier, I want to have a little talk with you. I will state in the beginning that I am a native of Virginia; was a Whig before the war, though too young to vote; a soldier in the Confederate army from April 17, 1861, up to the close of the conflict, though always opposed to secession; and since the Presidential election of 1872, when I cast my vote for U. S. Grant, upon the principle that I would rather be ruled by a brave soldier, though he had been a foe, than one whom I believed would sell his principles for place and power, I have been an active Republican.

The results of the present contest for the control of affairs in these United States are fraught with more than ordinary interest, especially apparent to us of the South, but to you, I fear, painfully oblivious. I know that the many reports of Southern outrages published in your papers, are believed by you to be manufactured from the whole cloth, or greatly exaggerated, by parties interested. Let that be as it may, for the present there are other vital points I wish to call your attention to.

In the present campaign you are all devoted to the Union, and never allow political excitement to affect your personal or business standing. Each side wishes to win, not because it thinks the other would be untrue to the nation, but because it feels a pride in winning, just as in a shooting match or boat race. After the election is over, it is hail fellow well met, with no heartburnings, but good-natured determination to pick your flint and try again. You do not stop to think that if Samuel J. Tilden is elected the majority of the electorial votes will come from the South; that therefore the South will hold the balance of power in the administration of the government that you fought to keep intact; that this balance of power will have, as its representatives, men who fought for state rights, and who would, if they could, have torn every leaf from the Constitution of your country. You never stop to think that the Democracy of the South is a party of expediency, whose sole object and aim is, in the language of Hon. Gilbert C. Walker, in a speech in the last Democratic State Convention of Virginia, to "gain by the ballot-box what we lost by the bayonet." You do not imagine that the resolutions of fulsome praise of Union soldiers and sailors, passed by Democratic national conventions, are but sweet morsels of bait in the great trap, and the recent disinterested (!) action of these gentlemen in regard to pensions for Northern soldiers is but the great blind to cover the back pensions of the Southern soldiers, which will be demanded by this great balance of power; for was not the late war based upon the state rights doctrine? And as these gentlemen will have the right to interpret the Constitution by the power of might, from their point of view it would be but just that the soldiers who fought to uphold these doctrines should be compensated with pensions. Ay, even more. The old slave-holders will demand restitution for their slaves, and, as majorities rule in republics, this balance of power will see that this demand is complied with, on the constitutional ground that this property was forcibly wrested from them. And from their point of view they would be right in doing so, for it is what they fought for and lost by the bayonet, but since have been laboring to gain by the help of your votes.

Suppose these gentlemen should—and they certainly will in the event of Tilden's election—attempt what I have just set forth as their line of policy, will you be willing to be taxed to raise the immense revenue necessary to meet these demands? No; but instead a howl of indignation would go up, and armed resistance would be offered, and again our land would be the scene of a strife if possible bloodier and more horrible than that of eleven years ago; for these gentlemen who hold the balance of power would have control of the army and navy, the purse and the sword. Revenge would be one of the great incentives, and the vindication in the sight of the world of the right of secession would be another. Not that they would attempt to sever the Union; the causes for that would not exist as they did in 1861—to-wit, loss of power and place—for they would now hold the reins, and that is all they want. I grant you I would like to have a pension as an ex-Confederate, for we need the money down here bad enough; but I am not willing to ask it through the blood of thousands more of my fellow-countrymen. When I surrendered, in 1865, I meant what I said, and I have tried to live up to the oath of citizenship I then took. Thousands of Confederate soldiers in the South are in the same category, but they are not among the Democratic leaders. Several Northern Democrats have settled near me since the war, and they became Republicans after a week's residence here. They say Democracy North and Democracy South are two distinct things, and they are.

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All kinds of CHEAP PARLOR STOVES at the Lowest Prices to suit the Trade.

THOMAS A. HICKS & BRO., Bellefonte, Pa.

You are but the cat's paw used to pull the chestnuts from the fire. They do not care how badly burned your paw may get, so long as they get the chestnuts.

Let me insist upon it that you look well before you leap. You feel secure in your Northern strongholds, and never dream that your allies here are but serpents, who will be warmed into life but to sting you. The best electioneering document for the Republican party would be a six months' visit of Northern Democratic soldiers to the South. Personal conversation and observation would soon show you the kind of bed-fellows you have.

EX-CONFEDERATE.

RICHMOND, VA., Saturday, September 23, 1876.

After the Skirmish.

The smoke, on the skirmish line, has rolled away. At every point of the line our forces have gained decided advantages. In Ohio we have routed the enemy and hold every vital position overlooking the November field. In Indiana our defeat has been equal to a victory.

Despite the desperation of the enemy we have advanced almost to the inner works. Every outpost of importance has been taken. Holman, the Democratic captain, has been captured and the entire line of Democracy has been so badly shattered that when we bring up the big guns in November the field must be ours.

On the whole, our victory is most cheering and substantial. It is not sweeping in its character, but even better; for while it inspirits Republicans it also teacher them the necessity of a vigorous policy in those States that have been ranked among the doubtful.

Forward! must be the watchword until sunset of November 7th. The people are with us and their expectations must not be disappointed. The army of freedom and progress has been successful on the skirmish line. Vermont, Maine, Colorado, Ohio, and Indiana all have indicated a growth of public sentiment strong and deep in our favor.

The November struggle will be a desperate one. Democracy will die hard. Every possible means, fair or foul, within its control, will be brought to bear to overthrow the Republican party and the loyal intelligence which supports it.

The issue is too plain for any one to be deceived. It is a fight between the forces of loyalty and intelligence on the one hand, and disloyalty and ignorance on the other. A solid South for Tilden means the old rebel element united in his support. The question now is, shall the unity of this element with the ignorance of the North win at the ballot-box? Will the combination at the polls prove stronger than on the battle-field? For the loyal people of America, we answer, No! The combination will be defeated, utterly destroyed in November, and the party that do-day covets victory through this corrupt influence will be overwhelmingly repudiated by the people.

Dr. William A. Muhlenberg, founder of St. Luke's Hospital in New York and author of the hymn, "I would not live alway," was recently presented, on the eightieth anniversary of his birthday, with a purse of $20,000 by his friends in New York.

Many salmon died in the St. Mary's River, New Brunswick, during the hot weather of the past season. They would throw themselves out of the torpid waters and die along the shore, and would seek almost any place in the *débris* of the stream where the water was a little cooler.

Hackmen are coming to grief in New York, a number of them having been arrested and fined ten dollars each for not having the lamps of their vehicles lighted when soliciting passengers, which is in violation of the city ordinance.

The first cars ever seen upon the island of Cuba were built twenty-five years ago by the late Isaac Keith, of Massachusetts; and fourteen platform cars now in process of building at the car manufactory of his sons in Boston will soon be sent to Cuba.

Bakeries.

NEW BAKERY.

Having purchased the entire stock and fixtures of the

KEYSTONE BAKERY,

opposite the depot, Bellefonte, Pa., I am now prepared to furnish families with the best of

BREAD, BREAD, BREAD,
CAKES, CAKES, CAKES,
PIES, PIES, PIES, PIES,
ETC., ETC., ETC.,
COFFECTIONERIES, ETC,
CONFECTIONERIES, ETC.
CONFECTIONERIES, ETC.

all guaranteed to be fresh and pure. I have employed Mr. John Dawson, who is acknowledged to be the best baker in town, to take charge of the bakery, and at all times I will strive to give entire satisfaction to my customers. v8-26-1y A. H. COX.

BREAD EATERS, ATTENTION.

Mr. Albert Kauth,

AT THE

Bishop St. Bakery,

is now making the VERY BEST

Bread, Cakes and Pies,

in Bellefonte. Mr. Kauth makes the very best BRETZELS in the county, and is able to supply all demands for that article.

Candies & Confections

of all kinds always on hand, together with Oranges, Lemons, Figs, Dates, Nuts, Jellies and everything good.

ICE CREAM!

An excellent ice cream saloon also attached to the bakery. Call and see me.
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Unsurpassed by any Instrument.

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Sash,
Doors,
Sidings;
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Building Material,

Cottage Bedsteads, and all kinds of frame work. The

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are the most complete of any in the State, and they will make a specialty of furnishing repairs for Threshing Machines, Reapers, Engines, &c., and having in operation the most approved Forging Hammers, Bolt Headers, Cutters and Net Taps, they can supply

Heavy Forgings,

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1876 & 1877

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SUITS READY MADE, as low as	$10 00
do CUSTOM MADE, do do	20 00
OVERCOATS, ready made	7 00
OVERCOATS, custom made,	20 00
PANTS, from	$3 50 to 7 00

We are better prepared now THAN EVER BEFORE to manufacture Clothing at the

Lowest Prices & Shortest Notice.

Our Stock is complete in all the various and beautiful shades of CHINCHILLA & BEAVER

OVERCOATS,

SUITINGS, ETC, ETC.

The best selected stock of FINE

Ready Made Clothing

always on hand, at prices much below the common garments sold elsewhere.

The largest stock of

HATS, CAPS, & SHIRTS

in the county. Hats Wholesale and Retail at Wholesale Prices.

Farmers accommodated in

Trade for Grain

of All Kinds, at the Highest Market Price.

MONTGOMERY & CO.

Merchant Tailors & Clothiers,

v8-4-1y NO. 7 BROCKERHOFF ROW.

PRESIDENTIAL CAMPAIGN.

CAPS, CAPES & TORCHES.

Send for ILLUSTRATED CIRCULAR AND PRICE LIST.

CUNNINGHAM & HILL,

MANUFACTURERS, 30-3m

NO. 204 CHURCH STREET, PHILA.

Watches.

WATCHMAKER'S

REMOVAL.

F. C. RICHARDS

takes this opportunity to inform his friends that he has removed to the new building lately erected by Blanchard & McCafferty, next door to the office of Alexander & Co., on High St. At his new store he has increased facilities for doing business and guarantees entire satisfaction to all who may favor him with their patronage. Clocks, watches and jewelry repaired upon shortest notice. vol7-no8-tf

Hardware.

HARDWARE

NO. 5 BROCKERHOFF ROW

J & J. HARRIS,

SELL AT THE LOWEST PRICE

All sorts of

Forks,
Chains,
Shovels,
Axes,
Grindstones
Coal Oil Lamps,
Paints,
Oils,
Varnishes,
&c,

We hope by

STRICT ATTENTION TO BUSINESS

merit and receive a share of public patronage.

BUILDERS AND OTHERS

will find it to their advantage to call and examine our stock.

J. & J. HARRIS,

v5 No. 5 Brockerhoff Row.

Hotels.

RAIL ROAD HOUSE

Corner Front and Pine Street,

PHILIPSBURG, CENTRE CO. PA.

ROBERT LOYD, Prop'r.

The best of Liquors and Segars constantly on hand. The table is well supplied with the best the market affords. v4n25-1y

MERCHANTS HOTEL,

CUMMINGS & MAUGLE,

FOURTH ST.

A FEW DOORS ABOVE MARKET,

PHILADELPHIA, PA.

The accomodations at the "Merchants" are first class and prices moderate. 6-9-1f

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FRAZIER'S

Guide Book to Philadelphia

AND THE

Centennial Exhibition.

Price reduced to TEN CENTS. Has the best map published, showing the location of 40 of the prominent places of interest on the Great Centennial Grounds. A better book than any of the 50 cent Guides published. Enclose price to JOHN W. FRAZIER, 430 Walnut street, Philadelphia, and get copy by return mail.
8-13-1y

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FAIRBANKS' SCALES

FAIRBANKS.

THE STANDARD OF THE WORLD
Over 300 Modifications.
TO THE REQUIREMENTS OF EVERY BUSINESS
FAIRBANKS & EWING.
715 CHESTNUT ST. PHILADELPHIA.

Stoves and Tinware.

W. WETSLER,

DEALERS IN

STOVES

OF THE LATEST AND BEST IMPROVED PATTERNS

TIN WARE

MANUFACTURED FROM THE

BEST QUALITY OF TIN,

AND SOLD AS CHAEP IF NOT CHEAPER THAN AT ANY OTHER PLACE IN TOWN.

SPOUTING

a Specialty, and all orders attended to promptly and satisfactor

STORE OPPOSITE BUSH HOUSE, BELLEFONTE, PA.
5-33-1f

Flour and Feed.

DUNCAN, HALE & CO.,

(Successors to John M. Wagner & Co.,)

MANUFACTURERS OF

FLOUR, FEED, &c.,

AND DEALERS IN

ALL KINDS OF GRAIN

The highest market price paid for

WHEAT, RYE,
CORN,
OATS, &c
6-39-1y

COLLECTOR'S SALE

BLANKS.

75 cts per hundred 12 cts per dozen.
Sent post paid to any address on receipt of price.

H. Herman & Co.'s New York Store.

SELLING OFF! SELLING OFF!

Owing to a contemplated change we are now making

A DETERMINED EFFORT to CLOSE OUT our ENTIRE STOCK

We are offering some RARE INDUCEMENTS TO PURCHASERS

A considerable portion of our Stock we are offering at and Below Cost

RARE OPPORTUNITY CALL SOON.

H. HERMAN & CO.,

38-vol8 Opposite the Bush House.

New Stock of Boots and Shoes.

NEW FALL GOODS

AT POWERS' BOOT & SHOE STORE, OPPOSITE BUSH HOUSE.

LADIES' BOOTS AND SHOES of every style and description.
GENTLEMEN'S BOOTS AND SHOES to suit all minds.
CHILDREN'S BOOTS AND SHOES as fine and fancy as anyone could desire.

Call and see them. You cannot fail to find something that will please you. We are determined to sell, and will not be undersold by any other person in the business. We have a large stock from the very best to the cheapest.

All kinds of goods in the Boot and Shoe line manufactured at reasonable rates.

no 34

OUR TERMS
FOR SUBSCRIPTION AND ADVERTISING.

The BELLEFONTE REPUBLICAN is published every WEDNESDAY MORNING, in Bellefonte Pa. by

EDWARD T. TUTEN,

the following rates.

One year in advance.....$2.00
If not paid within 6 months.....$2.50
If not paid for until expiration of year..$3.00

Papers discontinued to subscribers at the expiration of their terms of subscription, at the option of the publishers, nless otherwise agreed upon.

Papers will not be sent out of Centre county *unless paid for in advance.*

Special notices inserted in our local columns at 20 cts. per line for each insertion, unless otherwise agreed upon, by the month, quarter or year.

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Marriage or Death announcements published free of charge. Obituary notices published free, subject to revision and condensation by the Editors.

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Inch (12 lin'this type)	$ 5 00	$ 8 00	$12 00
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Quarter column	12 00	20 00	30 00
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Address all communications, relating to business, to EDWARD T. TUTEN, Proprietor.
Bellefonte Pa

BELLEFONTE REPUBLICAN

EDWARD T. TUTEN, EDITOR.

Terms: $2.00 Per Annum in Advance

National Republican Ticket

FOR PRESIDENT,
RUTHERFORD B. HAYES,
of Ohio.

FOR VICE-PRESIDENT,
WILLIAM A. WHEELER,
of New York.

Pennsylvania Electoral Ticket.

ELECTORS AT LARGE.
Benjamin H. Brewster, of Philadelphia.
John W. Chalfant, of Allegheny.

DISTRICT ELECTORS.

1 John Welsh	15 Miles L Tracy
2 Henry Disston	16 S W Starkweather
3 Chris J Hoffman	17 Daniel J Morred
4 Chas T Jones	18 Jeremiah Lyons
5 Edwin H Fitler	19 William Hay
6 J W Bertard	20 Wm Cameron
7 Benjamin Smith	21 J B Donley
8 Jacob Knabb	22 Daniel O'Neill
9 John B Warfel	23 William Neeb
10 Joseph Thomas	24 A B Berger
11 Ario Pardee	25 Sam M Jackson
12 Lewis Pughe	26 Jas Westerman
13 Ed S Silliman	27 W W Wilbur
14 William Calder	

COUNTY TICKET.

CONGRESS,
RICHARD V. B. LINCOLN.

SENATE,
J. SPEAR THOMPSON.

ASSEMBLY,
WILLIAM McFARLANE,
GEORGE H. ZEIGLER,

ASSOCIATE JUDGES,
JACOB BAKER,
GEORGE OTTENKIRK.

JURY COMMISSIONER,
HENRY KELLER.

THE Democratic candidate for Congress is L. A. Mackey, Esq., who is in favor of high rates of interest, high rates of railroad freights to make large dividends.

THE Democracy boast of a high-toned candidate for Senate, who only sees an Irishman when he wants votes. This is reform from a Democratic stand point. How do you like it?

—Even the New York *Herald*, which will not be thought a Republican journal, regards the attempt to connect Hayes with the American Alliance, as an hotorary member, as an outrage. That little game will work to the injury of those who set it afloat. Hayes recived the offer of the support from the Alliance and courteously acknowledged it. This is all there is about it. Says the *Herald:* "It is not probable that this note of mere formal courtesy was submited to the inspection of Governor Hayes; but, even if it was, there is nothing in it which it was worth while for him to tell his secretary to alter. It was a mere acknowledgement coughed in courteous terms. He thought it due to his character as a gentleman and his position as a candidate that his clerk should acknowledge the receipt of respectful communications, but he did not feel that it was incumbent on him to make minute investigations into the orginization of every insignificant body of the men who professed their intention to support him. But Mr. Tilden's shop in Liberty street, having got posession of this paltry note, made an investigation and found that the American Alliance is a set of Know Nothings. The Liberty street shop, thereupon conceived the brilliant idea of making Mr. Hayes responsible for the principles of that obscure organization and of twisting the note of his clerk into an acceptance of those principles. We are sorry that any respectable newspaper should have lent itself to so despicable a trick."

Congressional Nominations.

The people of the Twentieth Congressional district are again called upon to chose a member for Congress. We have two candidates presented for our choice. The Republican candidate, Mr. Lincoln, of Union county, is a farmer, a man of the people whose interests are closely indentified with the interests of the greater portion of the people of his district. He being a farmer, and more than four-fifths of the people following the same occupation for a living, this assertion cannot be disputed by the most ardent partisan. But, on the other hand, the Democrats have presented for our support a man whose individual interest is so closely indentified with the banking and railroad interests that in order to vote with the common people upon some of the questions that might come up for his consideration, he would be obliged to vote money right out of his own pocket; and yet the Democrats tell us he is so pure a patriot that he would do that very thing.

We have nothing to say against Mr. Mackey personally, and we believe he is a good man; as the world goes, he is an honest man, but we do not believe he will turn traitor to the great banking and railroad interests with which he is so closely indentified, and to whose influence he is indebted for his present position in the Congress of the nation, even to serve the interests of the dear people. We are ready to accord to Mr. Mackey honest motives, but different people in different positions look at matters from a different stand point, and we believe that the Democratic candidate will think it not only right and honest, but the best policy for him to pursue to stand by the great banking and railroad interests with which he is so closely indentified, and in which the bulk of his great wealth consists. We would think it very probable that Mr. Mackey would sing a refrain something like this:

"The bridegroom may forget the bride
Was made his wedded wife yestreen:
The monarch may forget the crown
That on his head an hour has been;
The mother may forget the child
That smiles so sweetly on her knee;
But I'll remember the railroads
And a' that they have done for me!"

But with the Republican candidate a different state of affairs exists. As we have said, he is a farmer, as are four-fifths of the people of the district. His individual interest is in accord with the interests of the great portion of the people, and in voting with them he will vote in his own interest. There will be no temptation, either pecuniary or otherwise, to induce him to go against the interest of the common people and in favor of the great monopolies. He will never have to ask himself can I honestly vote for either this or that railroad or banking interest, but he can look the matter squarely in the face and, judging what effect it will have upon his own individual interests, know that in serving that he will serve the interests of his district. Must it not then be plain to every unprejudiced mind that it is the duty of the voter to elevate this farmer candidate to the halls of Congress in preference to this great banker and railroad man?

The Mifflinburg *Telegraph*, published at his home, thus speaks of our farmer candidate:

Hon. Richard V. B. Lincoln, of Union county, was nominated for Congress by the Conference held at Bellefonte, on Thursday last, for the XXth Congressional district of Pennsylvania.

Our Congressional district is largely Democratic, nevertheless it is the duty of the Republicans to unfurl their banner and to make a manly contest for principle; and the people of the district may in their wisdom desert the Democratic banker who now represents them in Congress, and replace him by a gentleman of culture, who, since his graduation at one of the first colleges of the country, has devoted himself to farming. Mr. Lincoln graduated at Dickinson College, Carlisle, about thirty-four years ago. He has heretofore been frequently called to positions of trust and responsibility by the people of this county, and, while he does not now, and never did seek office, he is just the kind of man that should be called upon to take the office. All his feelings and sympathies are in accord with the people. He has sufficient means to place him above and beyond the reach of temptation to do wrong for his personal gain or advantage, and his judgment on public affairs is always sound and reliable. There is much in Mr. Lincoln to recommend him for a seat in Congress, and it is nothing to his disadvantage with his Republican friends that he is a relative of Abraham Lincoln, the savior of his country.

A Fiend Sentenced.

SALT LAKE, October 10—At Beaver, Utah, to-day, Judge Boreman passed sentence on Jno. D. Lee for participation in the Mountain Meadow massacre nineteen years ago. In doing so he called attention to the atrocity of the crime, that inability heretofore of the authorities to procure evidence, that the conspiracy to murder was widespread, that Lee was finally offered up as a sacrifice to the popular indignation, but that others equally guilty might hereafter expect punishment. The prisoner having the right under the law of the territory to chose death by hanging, shooting or beheading, and having chosen to be shot, was sentenced to be shot to death on January 26th, 1877.

VOTE for Hayes, Wheeler, and the perpetuity of our sacred public school system.

Our New York Letter.

Very Badly Mixed—The New York Aquarium—Tupper & Talmage A Journalist's Funeral—The Columbus Monument—The Pennsylvania Museum.

NEW YORK, Oct. 18, 1876.

EDITOR REPUBLICAN.—It is a long time since any election, state or national, has roused and sustained in the metropolis the intense excitement felt for three days past over the returns from Ohio and Indiana. The closeness of the fight no less than its importance have made it the main subject of thought and conversation. Betting has been heavy, probably not less than half a millions of dollars being up in this city alone, beside new hats enough to load an ocean steamer. The reports from the seats of war have been so singularly conflicting that every journal in town has had to eat some of its own words in every edition since last Tuesday. One of the evening papers, driven to despair by its inability to get at the truth, came out on Thursday with half a column of appropriate headlines in which everything, type included, was as itself expressed it "Vrev Yldab Dexim." The following are specimens of its expressions of bewilderment: "Ohio Probably Gone Indiana!" "Indiana Probably Certain for West Virginia!" At all the leading theatres on Tuesday night, bulletins were announced from the stage between the acts, and though of course wholly unreliable, were received amid the wildest cheering on both sides.

The greatest local excitement of the week, outside of the political whirlpool, has been that over the successful completion of an enterprise, private in its execution but eminently public in its character. All the great centres of the world except our own have for years had extensive aquaria, which, while affording the best possible opportunity for studying an important branch of natural history, have no superior as instructive public entertainments. Within the past year the subject has occupied the attention of the press, which strongly urged the establishment of such an institution as demanded by considerations both of scientific advancement and public reaction.

In response to the general wish thus plainly made evident, Mr. W. C. Coup, of this city, in connection with a firm of well known bird and animal fanciers, undertook to supply the want by erecting and stocking an aquarium worthy of a country and a city which never do things by halves. Operations were commenced early this year, and now, after unheard of difficulties, labor and expenditure, the work which is one for whose execution years would have been allowed in any European country, is ready and open to the public. The history of the New York Aquarium from its inception to the opening day would form the basis for a story and travel and adventure of no small interest. The ends of the earth have been ransacked for curiosities of sea, river and lake, many of which, the sole results of long and costly expeditions, have died either in transportation, or after arrival here, necessitating a repetition of the whole proceedings. Among other misfortunes of this nature was the death of two white whales, specimens of the rarest denizens of the deep which had been successfully captured and transported, only to die in their new home.

The constant recurrence of such disasters, together with the numerous accidents of building, among which were the bursting at different times, of three of their immense tanks, flooding the premises and damaging much property, were enough to discourage any man. On Mr. Coup, however, they produced no such effect. Immediately after the death of his whale, the greenbacks expended on which would have made winding sheets for both of them, he fitted out a new expedition and a third time was fortunate enough to take alive a white whale on whose maintenance and journey hitherward from the coast of Labrador, extra care and an appalling amount of money was expended. About a week ago the great cataceau was swimming in arctic waters, from whence it was transferred to the tanks of a specially prepared schooner, and conveyed safely to Quebec. From that point to this city his marine highness was expressed by special car in a big wooden box lined with wet seaweed, at a cost of a dollar a mile. On arriving here the delicate operation of transferring the huge mass of living flesh from his traveling coffin to the immense circular tank of glass which will be his home for the remainder of his natural life, was safely accomplished by means of a derrick, and the crowning curiosity of the establishment was safely housed.

On the evening of the 10th a party of invited guests, including the prominent fish culturist of the country and many gentlemen of local celebrity gathered at the aquarium building at the corner of 35th street and Broadway to inspect the result of all this labor and partake of a magnificent banquet by the proprietors. The chief viands at this dinner were very appropriately fish, of which there were fifty-six different varieties served. Speeches of the most complimentary nature to the managers were made by various of the illustrious guests.

On Wednesday the 11th inst., the place was thrown open to the public, and from the opening of the doors up to this time has continued to be crowded.

In another letter I will give some description of the aquarium and its collateral attractions.

The week has witnessed the death and funeral obsequies of Mr. John F. Cleveland, one of the most prominent journalists in New York, at the time of his decease financial editor of the New York *Tribune*. Mr. Cleveland was a brother-in-law of Horace Greeley, and was associated with him almost from the foundation of the *Tribune*. His position as the financial writer of this journal was a most important one, exerting a strong influence upon the transactions of Wall street. At his funeral gathered a large company of both literary and social prominence. Whitelaw Reid, George Ripley, Bayard Taylor, Chas. T. Congdon, Thomas N. Rooker, Wm. Winter and others of the *Tribune* staff, Thurlow Weed, Frank Carpenter, B. F. Reinhardt, Wm. Orton, President of the Western Union Telegraph Co., E. C. Stedman, the poet-banker of Wall street, were representative attendants at the solemn obsequies, after which the remains were conveyed to Greenwood Cemetery and laid in the Greeley vault beside those of the great patriot and philosopher who was carried thither nearly four years ago amid the tears of a nation.

The great—or rather I should say notorious English Proverbial Philosopher, Martin Farquhar Tupper, has arrived in our midst, and following the example of various of his literary compatriots when on our shores, proposes to get back his expenses and perhaps a little pin money besides, by giving a series of readings from his own works. It cannot be doubted that these readings will be a financial success, both on account of the popularity of this author's books and the splendid advertising that he is getting though the ridicule that is being daily heaped upon his devoted head by the papers which print column after column of hilarity at the expense of the "Prince of Platitudinarians." Mr. Tupper is the guest of Rev. T. De Witt Talmage, the famous ecclesiastical artilleryman who pours red-hot shot into the cohorts of Satan from the pulpit of the Brooklyn Tabernacle, and who is himself in a little hot water just now owing to circumstances connected with his abrupt withdrawal from the editorship of the *Christian at Work*. The reverend gentleman is getting roughly handled on all sides, "clown," "harlaquin," and "religious mountebank," being among the mildest terms applied to him.

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 14.

Less than four weeks of life now remain to the great Fair, the Commission having publicly reiterated their determination to close it as per programme on the 10th of November. Three weeks from next Friday the "Centennial" proper will have ceased to exist. But it will die like a good Christian, leaving behind it a lasting influence among the millions who through it have obtained a broader knowledge of our country and of the world.

One permanent result is already forshadowed in the founding of the Pennsylvania Museum and School of Industrial Art, which grows out of the Exposition just as the South Kensington Museum in London—one of the noblest collections in the world—grew out of the Exhibition of 1851. Upon this latter institution the Pennsylvania Museum is modeled, and if the present plans for its furnishing and management are carried out, it will be an honor to America. Memorial Hall is announced as its future home, and a very respectable nucleus of attractions has been already secured by purchase of specimens of ancient, mediæval and modern art-workmanship exhibited at the present Exposition.

Thursday of this week was marked as the State Day of New Hampshire and also by the unveiling of the statue erected in the Centennial grounds by the Italian residents of Philadelphia.

The cash admissions under the double attractions of the day amounted again to over $10,000. Contrary to the general prediction previous to the opening of the Exposition the result proves that instead of the six months session being twice too long, it really does not afford time enough for all to attend who wish to and who would do so were it to remain open longer. This last month has witnessed the heaviest average of attendance ever known in similar cases, and should this gain go on to the end, as will probably be the case the grand enterprise will be an unexpected pecuniary success.

Lord Dufferin, the popular Governor-General of Canada, is in the city, and expresses himself highly delighted with all its contents.

And now our artists have caught the medal fever; in consequence of which about every other picture in the American department of the Art Exhibition bears a conspicuous card announcing the "honorable mention" according to author. Thus do our artists fall into line with our business men and our politicians in the matter of advertising.

Next Thursday is the last of the State Days, Maryland, Virginia and Delaware jointly presiding, and most of the Southern States taking some part in the celebration.

RADIX.

Our Washington Letter.

A Government for the District—Tilden's Income Tax—Rousing "Prejudices and Passions of the Past."

WASHINGTON, D. C., Oct. 17, '76.

EDITOR REPUBLICAN.—The District of Columbia has been subjected to a pretty fair share of the attention of Congress, so far as it relates to the form of government by which the people living within this ten miles square—with the Alexandria corner lopped off—shall be governed.

For a long series of years the cities of Washington and Georgetown possessed regularly organized municipal governments, with Mayor, Board of Aldermen, and Common Council, and, so far as our knowledge extends, were as well governed and the elections were conducted as peaceably and as fairly, as in any other cities of equal size.

There came a time, however, when the negro became enfranchised in this district,—some time before, like privileges were bestowed upon them elsewhere, for this district is a sort of propagating garden for all sorts of political plants—and as a consequence, a new set of men were placed in position upon the municipal chessboard, much to the discomfiture and disgust of the old "blooded war horses," who had come to think that nothing could be done without themselves having a hand in it, and they looked upon the innovation as almost an infringement upon their God-given rights.

After much turning up of the nose, and a great deal of talk against those holding official positions, they succeeded in creating a sentiment in favor of some kind of a change, and Congress gave us the Territorial form of government. The cards were now played with much vigor, and a class of live men, of character and ability, filled the offices; and as none of the old "wise heads" came to the surface in this deal, they were more disgusted than ever, and sued out injunctions and spurred on investigations, until at length Congress acted, and abolished the Territorial form and placed us under the guardianship of three commissioners.

At the last session of Congress they got after us again, and a joint committee of three members of the Senate and three from the House was appointed to prepare a suitable form of government for the district, and report it to Congress at its next session. Senator Spencer, of Alabama, is chairman, and he has notified the commission to assemble here on the 18th of November to commence work.

During the interim since their appointment, the members have been gathering facts and obtaining the opinions of some of our citizens in relation to the subject matter, and have also before them the views and suggestions of a committee of tax payers of the district, so that when they meet they will probably be prepared to take hold of the work in earnest and intelligently. There is no doubt but that a majority of the legal voters here desire some form of Government in which the voice of the people may be made manifest by their votes, and that some of those who are to manage our affairs shall be elective officers.

Many of the wealthy tax-payers deny this, and object to any more popular elections in the district.

That some of the scenes enacted here, under the garb of elections, have been rather disgraceful, there can be no doubt; so are some in nearly all of our large cities, and probably Washingtonian political morals are as pure as any of them. It is desirable that some good, well digested, and stable form of government shall be inaugurated here; one under which good and honest men can hold office, and then that all good citizens should aid in upholding it, and try to make it successful.

The commission has a great work before it, and it is to be hoped that it will be well and wisely accomplished in a statesmanlike manner and free from partisanship.

The attempts of Senator Bayard and other reformers, to cite as authority Judge Douglass in favor of Tilden's construction of the revenue laws, has come to grief. The Hon. ex-Commissioner of Internal Revenue authorizes the denial that he ever gave the opinion that Mr. Tilden's reading of the law was in accord with the decisions of the revenue department. Mr. Douglass says "all income that accrued subsequently to January 1, 1862, was liable to tax from the year within which it accrued. That any fees or profits earned in 1862 were liable to tax within that year, whether received within that year or not." That "if he had a case in court in 1862 for which he was to receive fees, yet actually received them in 1863, they should have been returned as income in 1862, and not in 1863. As to Tilden's omision to make returns—expressly demanded of each citizen by the law—the officer's duty only began when the citizen refused to perform; and the performance of this duty, by the officer, did not release the tax-payer from his full original liability to the government, and his liability to be prosecuted for perjury in making, or permitting to be made, false or incorrect returns. Believing fully in the doctrine that the government should not be cut off from further remedy by suit, by the fact that the assessor had assessed with penalty the estimated income of the tax-payer, or by the fifteen months' limitation, when Commissioner Jorden ordered and pressed the suit known as the Dollar Savings Bank case, in which case the doctrine was held by the court below, and affirmed by the Supreme Court of the United States." He declares that Mr. Tilden was, and is liable to suit for the balance of income tax not already paid, although defended from suit for perjury by statute of limitations. Senator Bayard and others, having paid high compliments to Judge Douglass' ability, integrity, and wisdom, will hardly dare to charge him with duplicity or demagogism, and be neces-

Continued on 5th Page.

ALWAYS

CHEAP!

Having just received a Stock of Goods adapted to the

Fall Trade,

we are prepared to keep up our reputation for being the

CHEAPEST IN THE TOWN

Our Assortment is Complete in

DRY GOODS

Clothing,

Boots and Shoes,

Groceries,

Carpets,

Oilcloths,

Queensware,

Wood & Willow-ware,

Notions,

Trimmings,

Ladies' Trimmed Hats,

Etc.,

And everything, in fact, generally kept in any store.

Prices Guaranteed Below any others.

U CAN SAVE

From $3 to $5 on a Suit

By buying of us. And everything else in like proportion. Call in and see for yourselves.

S. & A. LOEB

no 39 tf

BARGAINS. BARGAINS. BARGAINS. BARGAINS.

J. NEWMAN, JR., at the EAGLE CLOTHING HALL, on Alleghany Street, sells

GOOD OVERCOATS AT FROM - $3 50 UP
GOOD WINTER SUITS AT FROM - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - $5 00 UP
THE BEST DOLLAR HAT IN TOWN FOR - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - 80 CENTS

And Everything else in Proportion. Call and see me and Save from 10 to 15 per cent. from elsewhere.

38 3m J. NEWMAN, JR.

sitated to admit that they are advocating for honorable office a notoriously dishonorable man. Can we reasonably expect pure administration with such a head.

Seeing the futility of appealing to the people to rise against the men who saved the life of the government on ordinary issues, the Tilden men are striving furiously to arouse the "prejudices and passions of the past." Frantic appeals are being made to the foreign population on the groundless charge that Gov. Hayes is a Know-Nothing. Even the *Nation* admits the ridiculousness of the charge, but it is, and will be, repeated up to the latest minute, in hopes of playing upon the ignorance and bigotry of the uneducated. The charge is maliciously false. The foreign born citizen has no better friend between the two oceans than Gov. Hayes has proven himself to be during his entire political career of a score of years. How lost must be that cause which is necessitated to resort to falsehood! Out upon it! LIFE.

Serious and Pointed Questions.

Below we give a series of questions that are being submitted to Samuel Jones Tilden, the Democratic sham reform candidate for President, and to the Democratic candidates for Congress, in New York. They are so pertinent to the issues of this campaign, and so complete an answer to the false Democratic cry of hard times that we submit them to every voter in Centre county, so he may put them to the Democratic candidate for President, and to the Democratic candidate for Congress in this district. If Tilden can not answer them honestly in the negative which he has thus far refused to do because he fears to offend a *solid South*, then there is great danger in voting for a man who refuses to put himself on the record against the attempt of the South to bankrupt the government and impoverish the people, whom it tried but recently to destroy and defeat by rebellious war. Here are the questions.

1. As a representative in Congress are you in favor of, or opposed to refunding to the Southern States, out of the United States Treasury the $2,492,110, direct taxes paid by them?

2. Are you in favor of, or opposed to refunding the cotton tax, in whole or in part, levied and collected from 1863 to 1868, and amounting to $68,072,388?

3. Are you in favor of, or opposed to the payment of stores and supplies taken, or of rent for the use and occupation of property, including vessels, when the claim is in favor of a citizen who was disloyal during the war?

4. If you are opposed to the payment of such claims, are you in favor of, and will you aid in the passage of a resolution, or bill, or some declaration by the House of Representatives, against the recognition, or payment of them by the United States.

5. Will you resist the payment of Southern claims for private property destroyed during the war of the rebellion, the owner of which was disloyal to the goverment during said war?

If the Democratic candidates for President and for Congress everywhere still refuse to answer satisfactorily the above questions and commit themselves against the contemplated raid upon the Treasury of the United States, then there is danger ahead, and no American citizen can vote for them without hazarding the increase of hard times tenfold, without hazarding the bankruptcy and financial ruin of the government, and consequently involving the whole people in the same ruin, by imposing upon them three times the taxation they are now burdened with, because of the recent rebellion.

Then let voters beware how they cast their ballots lest they involve the country and themselves in a crisis more disastrous than was the rebellion.

—Every man in the country who has anything to lose will be reduced to beggary if the rebel claims now presented by Democratic members of Congress for payment are paid. That is something to remember on election day. After that it will do no good to regret the loss a Democratic restoration will inflict.

For the Old and Young—Let all use it.

WOOD'S IMPROVED HAIR RESTORATIVE is unlike any other, and has no equal. The Improved has new vegetable tonic properties; restores grey hair to a glossy, natural color; restores faded, dry, harsh and falling hair; restores, dresses, gives vigor to the hair; restores hair to prematurely bald heads; removes dandruff, humors, scaly eruptions; removes irritation, itching and scaly dryness. No article produces such wonderful effects. Try it, call for Wood's Improved Hair Restorative, and don't be put off with any other article. Sold by all druggists in this place and dealers everywhere. Trade supplied at manufacturers' prices by C. A. Cook & Co., Chicago, Sole Agents for the United States and Canadas, and by Johnston, Holloway & Co., Philadelphia.

vol 8 35-1y

—At the request of many citizens of Bellefonte, a lecture upon scientific geology will be delivered by H. G. Rogers, Esq., at the court house, Wednesday evening, October 25. H. G. Rogers was a member of the Constitutional Convention, of Pennsylvania, of 1837 and 1838.

Didn't Make a Cent.

An unknown man entered a hosiery store on Woodward avenue yesterday and asked to be shown "a few socks." When he learned the price per pair of woolen ones he put them aside and said:

"I guess I'll keep on wearing cotton ones. They say if you wear 'em right along through the winter your feet don't get cold."

Some cotton socks were handed out, and he persuaded the dealer to drop from twenty to fifteen cents per pair. Then he said:

"I can buy the same kind as these in Toledo for ten cents."

"It doesn't seem possible," replied the dealer. "Will you swear to it?"

"I will. I'll make affidavit to the fact."

The dealer told him to go around to a justice, make the affidavit, and he should then have four pairs at ten cents per pair. The stranger was as good as his word, and he chuckled and cackled over his shrewdness until the document was made out and he had been sworn. Then the justice remarked:

"A dollar is the fee!"

Something came over the stranger about that date. His knees wobbled a little, and he swallowed as if something choked him. He handed over the dollar, walked out, and the four pairs of socks are still left on the shelf. If the shrewd chap made any remarks to himself, he probably whispered:

"Virtue is its own reward, and you are one hundred and fifty pounds of fool!"

The further necessity for any further lying about the returns from Colorado having passed, the Democratic organs, acting on orders from Tilden's Literary Bureau, should cease to longer attempt to humbug the country with the nonsense that the Democrats had carried the new Centennial State.

—The Democrats are fighting a very queer offensive campaign. They are now engaged in explaining that the hero of that sleeping car adventure was Tilton, and not Tilden.

From the editor of the Elizabethtown, Pa., *Chronicle*.

Stop That Cough,

or it will terminate in that dreadful disease, consumption. We are aware that a prejudice exists among many persons against medicines which profess to cure a cough or cold when bordering on consumption, or even when the lungs are affected; but we can assure our readers that WISTAR'S BALSAM OF WILD CHERRY will do this; and in making this assertion we speak from experience, having suffered for months from a cough, which, after using many remedies without any relief, threatened to terminate seriously. We were, however, so fortunate as to secure several bottles of WISTAR'S BALSAM OF WILD CHERRY, and are now entirely rid of the cough, and restored to our former health. To those suffering in a like manner we recommend this excellent preparation.

JOHN G. WESTAFER, *Chronicle* Office, Elizabethtown, Pa., March 26, 1874.

50 cents and $1 a bottle; large bottles much the cheaper. Sold by dealers generally.

Centennial Visitors.

We have made arrangements with the publishers of this paper to procure hotel accommodations for all of their readers who may visit Philadelphia. We advise all who are coming to engage rooms, &c., in advance, for in August, September and October, the rush will be so great that accommodations will be difficult to obtain. We make no charge for our trouble. Hotel rates are from $2 to $3 per day, and the accommodations good. We make no arrangements with lodging or boarding house agencies, as they so far have charged hotel rates with none of the hotel advantages, and giving but two meals per day, instead of three. Parties getting up excursions can make arrangements through us, and also obtain their own accommodations free. Save time, money and trouble by making arrangements in advance. We refer to the publishers of this paper. A list of hotel rates charged will be sent to any address. Address, J. WEAVER & CO.,
1313 Market Street,
30-3m. Philadelphia, Pa.

BOUNTIFUL NATURE affords no finer Specific for skin diseases than Sulphur, a fact that is clearly proven by the action upon the cuticle afflicted with eruption or ulcerous sores, of that supreme purifier, Glenn's Sulphur Soap. Depot Crittenton's No. 7 Sixth Ave., N. Y. Hill's Hair & Whisker Dye, black or brown, 50 cts. 4w

OBSTACLES TO MARRIAGE. HAPPY RELIEF to Young Men from the effects of Errors and Abuses in early life. Manhood restored. Impediments to Marriage removed. New method of treatment. New and remarkable remedies. Books and Circulars sent free in sealed envelopes. Address HOWARD ASSOCIATION 419 N. Ninth St. Philadelphia, Pa. An institution having a high reputation for honorable conduct and professional skill. v8-23-1y

READING NOTICES.

Consumption can be Cured.

Schenck's Pulmonic Syrup, Schenck's Sea Weed Tonic, Schenck's Mandrake Pills, are the only medicines that will cure pulmonary consumption. Frequently medicines that will stop a cough will occasion the death of the patient; they lock up the liver, stop the circulation of the blood, hemorrhage follows, and in fact they clog the action of the very organs that caused the cough.

Liver complaint and dyspepsia are the causes of two thirds of the cases of consumption. Many persons complain of a dull pain in the side, constipation, coated tongue, pain in the shoulder blade, feeling of drowsiness and restlessness, the food lying heavily upon the stomach, accompanied with acidity and belching of wind.

These symptoms usually originate from a disordered condition of the stomach or torpid liver.

Persons so affected, if they take one or two heavy colds, and if cough in these cases be suddenly checked, will find the stomach and liver clogged, remaining torpid and inactive, and almost before they are aware the lungs are a mass of sores, and ulcerated, the result of which is death.

Schenck's Pulmonic Syrup is an expectorant which does not contain opium or anything calculated to check a cough suddenly.

Schenck's Sea Weed Tonic dissolves the food, mixes with the gastric juices of the stomach, aids digestion and creates a ravenous appetite.

When the bowels are costive, skin sallow or the symptoms otherwise of a bilious tendency, Schenck's Mandrake Pills are required.

These medicines are prepared only by J. H. SCHENCK & SON,
N. E. cor. Sixth & Arch Sts., Phila.

And are for sale by all druggists and dealers. 40 3t

A. O. FURST, Attorney-at-Law, office in his new building, north side and opposite the Court House. 8-1-1f

CLEMENT DALE, Attorney-at-Law, office on High Street, second door from First National Bank. 8-4-1f

AGENTS WANTED FOR THE GREAT CENTENNIAL HISTORY. It sells faster than any other book. One agent sold 47 copies in one day. Send for our extra terms to agents. NATIONAL PUBLISHING CO., Philadelphia, Pa. 42-4t

$12 a day at home. Agents wanted. Outfit and terms free. TRUE & CO., Augusta, Maine. 8lo4f

RUPTURE

Patients cured 30 years ago, remain cured.

DR. J. A. SHERMAN'S successful treatment of Rupture has induced unprincipled persons to advertise the elastic trusses as a certain cure. Knowing them to be but an imperfect support. Thousands of victims are to day suffering through this Elastic Truss delusion.

If it is worn tight around the body it wastes away the muscles, interrupts the circulation & predisposes to paralysis; besides, the strap between the legs drags the great ball of wood upon the ligaments, spermatic cords and Pelvis Bone in a manner to produce impotency with all its horrors. Indeed the legion of trusses with their gripping pressure upon the spine, abdomen and delicate parts adjacent to Rupture, sooner or later cause kidney and bladder affections; destroy manhood, making the young old and the old useless, until life settles into frightful apathy. The afflicted should think seriously of this subject and act in accordance with the dictates of reason.

DR. SHERMAN'S

Treatment is Practical, Rational & Economical; its object is immediate relief and eventual cure. It is based upon scientific principles, and easily demonstrated to the comprehensions of every intelligent person. Though he does not use a truss he uses a support infinitely superior, which keeps everything in proper position, while the Curative Compound, applied daily by the patient, excites healthy action, adhesion and cure. Besides, this treatment does not interfere with labor or exercise, on horseback or otherwise, and affords security against inflamed and strangulated rupture.

The afflicted are coming from all parts of the country. Terms moderate, depending upon the case. Persons from the country can receive treatment and leave for home on the same day. Send 10 cents for Dr. Sherman's Book, with likeness of bad cases before and after cure. References given to gentlemen who have been cured. Office No. 1, Ann Street, New York. Beware of the fellow calling himself Dr. W. G. Crempion, and using Dr. Sherman's name in his advertisements to decoy the afflicted. Save this advertisement. 43-4w

BREAD EATERS, ATTENTION.

Mr. Albert Kauth,
AT THE
Bishop St. Bakery,

is now making the VERY BEST

Bread, Cakes and Pies,

in Bellefonte. Mr. Kauth makes the very best BRETZELS in the county, and is able to supply all demands for that article.

Candies & Confections

of all kinds always on hand, together with Oranges, Lemons, Figs, Dates, Nuts, Jellies and everything good.

ICE CREAM!

An excellent ice cream saloon also attached to the bakery. Call and see me.
8-22-1y ALBERT KAUTH.

$15 FOR $1 Thirty brilliant 9x11 chromos, with elegant folio, $1. BEATRICE, SNOW-STORM, GOLD-FISH, FRUIT, and other popular chromos, each 2½ feet long, only 50 cents each. NATIONAL CHROMO CO., Philadelphia, Pa. 34t4

WANTED.—A RELIABLE PARTY to take the exclusive agency for the sale of an article in the grocery line. Something that has never been introduced into this district, and sells rapidly. Any young man may make from $1,000 to $3,000 annually by addressing BLOSSOM, LYDECKER & CO. 147 Reade street, N. Y. 34t4

MIND READING, PHYSCHOMANCY, FASCination, Soul-Charming, Mesmerism and Marriage-Guide, showing how either sex may fascinate and gain the love and affection of any person they choose instantly; 400 pages; by mail, 50 cts. Hunt & Co. 130 S. 7th St., Phila., Pa. 21-4w

$5 TO $20 per day at home. Samples worth $1 free. STINSON & CO., Portland, Maine. 8lo4f

New Advertisements.

REDUCED PRICES TO SUIT THE TIMES.

To meet a general demand for a first-class family magazine, at a price within the reach of all classes of readers,

Potter's American Monthly,

a profusely illustrated magazine

Of History, Literature, Science and Art,

will be supplied

AT $3 00 A YEAR FOR 1877.

Potter's American Monthly is the Best Family Magazine in America, makes a specialty of American Topics; is unequaled in the Value of its Biographical Sketches; Furnishes the Best Descriptions of Travel and Adventure; Publishes the Best American Stories; is Unsurpassed in the Originality and Piquancy of its Editorial Departments.

Always has something for the Antiquarian and Historian, something for the Scholar and Litterateur, something for the Politician and Business man, something for the Women and Children; is admirably adapted to all Classes of Society, and is the

Cheapest First-Class Magazine in the Country.

$3.00 A YEAR FOR 1877.

Special Offers to Clubs.—5 Copies will be sent postage paid for one year on receipt of $13 00; 10 copies one year on receipt of $25 00; 20 copies one year on receipt of $50 00, and a copy of Potter's Bible Encyclopedia, Richly Illustrated, one Volume, Quarto Edition, bound in French Morocco, Full Gilt, price $25; the best work of the kind in the English language, will be presented to the person sending this club. 35 copies one year on receipt of $87 50, and a copy of Potter's Bible Encyclopedia, two Volumes, Quarto Edition, Elegantly Bound in Turkey Morocco, price $40. One of the most superb works ever published in this country—given to the person sending this club.

A Rare Chance for Sunday-School and Day-School Teachers and others, to procure one of the most valuable books that they could desire. Special Terms to Agents who will make a thorough Canvass for this Magazine. Our Arrangements for a full supply of Valuable and Attractive Contributions for the next year are complete. Special announcements will be made in due time.

Potter's American Monthly is for sale by all News Dealers at 25 cents a copy; or $3 00 a year in advance, postage pre-paid by the publishers. Specimen copy mailed, post-paid, to any address in the United States on receipt of 25 cents.

All new Subscribers whose remittances reach us before January 1st, 1876, will receive the November and December numbers of this year free. Remittances should be made by check, postal money order, or registered letter.

Address
JOHN E. POTTER & CO., Publishers
42 PHILADELPHIA

ELECTION PROCLAMATION.

GOD SAVE THE COMMONWEALTH.

I, L. W. MUNSON, High Sheriff of the county of Centre, Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, do hereby make known and give notice to the electors of the county aforesaid, that an election will be held in the said county of Centre on

TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 7, 1876,

for the purpose of electing twenty-nine persons for Electors for President and Vice President.

One person to represent the counties of Centre, Clinton, Clearfield, Elk, Union and Mifflin in the Congress of the United States.

One person to represent the counties of Centre, Clearfield and Clinton in the Senate of Pennsylvania.

Two persons to represent the county of Centre in the House of Representatives of Pennsylvania.

Two persons for Associate Judges for the county of Centre.

One person for Jury Commissioner for the county of Centre.

I also hereby make known and give notice that place of holding the aforesaid election in the several boroughs and townships within the county of Centre, are as follows, to-wit:

For the township of Haines, at the public house of John Limbert [Aaronsburg.]

For the township of Half Moon, at the school house in Stormstown.

For the township of Taylor, at the house erected for the purpose, on the property of Leonard Merryman.

For the township of Miles, in the school house in the town of Rebersburg.

For the township of Potter, at the public house of John Odenkirk, Old Fort hotel.

For the township of Gregg, at the public house owned by J. R. Fisher, Penn Hall.

For the township of College, in the school house at Lemont.

For the township of Ferguson (old precinct), in the school house at Pine Grove.

For the township of Ferguson (new precinct), in the school house at Baileyville.

For the township of Harris, in the school house at Boalsburg.

For the township of Patton, at the house of Peter Murray.

For the borough of Bellefonte, and the townships of Spring and Benner, at the Court House in Bellefonte.

For the township of Walker, in the school house at Hublersburg.

For the borough and township of Howard, at the school house in said borough.

For the township of Rush, at the Cold Stream school house.

For the township of Snow Shoe, at the school house at Snow Shoe station.

For the township of Marion, at the house of Joel Kline, in Jacksonville.

For the borough of Milesburg, at the school house in Milesburg.

For the township of Boggs, at the new school house at Central City.

For the township of Huston, at the house of John Reed.

For the township of Penn, at the public house of Wm. S. Musser.

For the township of Liberty, in the school house at Eagleville.

For the township of Worth, at the school house at Port Matilda.

For the township of Burnside, at the house of J. K. Boak.

For the township of Curtin, at the school house near Robert Mann's.

For the borough of Unionville and the township of Union, at the new school house in Unionville.

For the borough of Philipsburg, at the new school house in said borough.

NOTICE is also hereby given, "That every person, excepting the justices of the peace, who shall hold any office, appointment of profit or trust under the government of the United States, or of this state, or of any city or incorporated district, whether a commissioned officer or otherwise, subordinate officer or agent, who is or shall be employed under the legislative, executive or judiciary department of this State or of the United States, or of any city or incorporated district, and also that every member of Congress, and of the State Legislature, and of the select or common council of any city or commissioners of any incorporated district, is by law incapable of holding or exercising, at the same time, the office or appointment of judge, inspector or clerk of any election of this Commonwealth; and that no inspector, judge, or other officer of any such election, shall be eligible to any office to be then voted for."

Given under my hand and seal, at my office in Bellefonte, this 10th day of October, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and seventy-six, and in the one hundredth year of the Independence of the United States.

L. W. MUNSON,
8-41- Sheriff of Centre County.

Dauchy & Co

25 FANCY CARDS, all styles, with name, 10cts., post paid. J. B. HUSTED, Nassau, Rens. Co., N. Y. 38-4t

NO MONEY We will start you in a business in which you can make $50 a week without capital, easy and respectable for either sex. AGENTS SUPPLY CO., 261 Bowery, New York. 40-4w

FARMS with fruit and improvements at your own figures. Catalogue, with maps and photographic illustrations, telling all about Maryland and Delaware, sent free. J. F. MANCHA, Dover, Del. 42-14

AGENTS. Investigate the merits of the Illustrated Weekly, before determining upon your work for this fall and winter. The combination for this season surpasses anything heretofore attempted. Terms sent free on application. Address, CHAS. CLUGAS & CO., 14 Warren Street, New York. 40-4w

BANKRUPT SALE
OF MILTON COLD JEWELRY.

We will send you on receipt of fifty cents, one pair elegant engraved Sleeve Buttons, one set Spiral Studs, one Collar Button, one beautiful Coral Scarf Pin, one Gents' Watch Chain, and one heavy Wedding Ring. Above lot used to retail at $5.50. Four lots will be sent, post paid, on receipt of $1.50. Jewelry circular free. Address W. W. BELL & CO., Phila. Pa. 42-4w

IN PRESS - OUTFITS READY - THE CENTENNIAL EXPOSITION
DESCRIBED AND ILLUSTRATED.

A graphic pen-picture of its history, grand buildings, wonderful exhibits, curiosities, great days, etc. Profusely illustrated, thoroughly popular and very cheap. Must sell immensely. 5,000 agents wanted. Send for full particulars. This will be the chance of 100 years to coin money fast. Get the only reliable history. HUBBARD BROS., Publishers, 733 Sansom Street, Philadelphia.

CAUTION Be not deceived by premature books, assuming to be "official," and telling what will happen in August and September. 40-4w

AGENTS WANTED FOR THE STORY OF CHARLEY ROSS.

Written by his father. A complete account of this most mysterious abduction and exciting search. With fac-simile letters and illustrations. Outsells all other books. One agent took 50 orders in one day. Terms liberal. Address, JOHN E POTTER & Co., Publishers, Philadelphia. 42-4w

MASON & HAMLIN
CABINET ORGANS
Have been Unanimously assigned the
"FIRST RANK
in the SEVERAL REQUISITES"
Of such Instruments at the
U. S. CENTENNIAL, 1876,

and are the only organs assigned this rank. Their superiority is thus declared, not in one or two respects only, but in all the important qualities of an organ. A Medal and Diploma have also been awarded them, but medals of equal value were awarded all articles deemed worthy of recognition, so that many makers can advertise "first medals" or "highest awards."

Comparative rank in excellence has been determined by the Judges' Reports alone, in which the Mason & Hamlin Organs are Unanimously assigned the "The First Rank in the Several Requisites" of such instruments, and are the only ones assigned this rank. See Judges' Reports. This result was not unexpected, for these organs have Uniformly taken highest awards in such competitions, there being less than six exceptions in hundreds of comparisons. They were awarded first medals and highest honors at Paris, 1867, Vienna, 1873, Santiago, 1875, Philadelphia, 1876; having thus been awarded highest honors at Every World's Exhibition at which they have competed, and being the only American organs which ever obtained any award in Europe.

New Styles, with improvements, exhibited at the Centennial. Elegant new cases in great variety. Prices very lowest consistent with best material and workmanship. Organs sold for cash or installments, or rented until rent pays. Every organ warranted to give entire satisfaction to every reasonable purchaser or the money returned. Illustrated Catalogue sent free.

MASON & HAMLIN ORGAN CO.—154 Tremont Street, Boston; 25 Union Square, New York; 80 and 82 Adams Street, Chicago. 42-4w

Kunkel's Wine of Iron.

The Great Discovery!

E. F. KUNKEL'S BITTER WINE OF IRON for the cure of weak stomach, general debility, indigestion, disease of the nervous system, constipation, acidity of the stomach, and all cases requiring a tonic.

The wine includes the most agreeable and efficient salt of Iron we possess, Citrate of Magnetic Oxide, combined with the most energetic of vegetable tonics—Yellow Peruvian Bark.

The effect in many cases of debility, loss of appetite, and general prostration, of an efficient Salt of Iron, combined with valuable nerve tonic, is most happy. It augments the appetite, raises the pulse, takes off muscular flabbiness, removes the palor of debility, and gives a florid vigor to the countenance.

Do you want something to strengthen you? Do you want a good appetite? Do you want to build up your constitution? Do you want to feel well? Do you want to get rid of nervousness? Do you want energy? Do you want to sleep well? Do you want brisk and vigorous feelings? If you do, try Kunkel's Wine of Iron.

This truly valuable tonic has been so thoroughly tested by all classes of the community, that it is now deemed indispensable as a Tonic medicine. It costs but little, purifies the blood and gives tone to the stomach, renovates the system and prolongs life.

I now only ask a trial of this valuable Tonic. Price $1 per bottle. E. E. KUNKEL, sole proprietor, Philadelphia, Pa. Ask your druggist for Kunkel's Bitter Wine of Iron, and take no other make. Sold only in $1 bottles. All others are counterfeit, so beware of them.

Buy six bottles for $5.00.

Worms Removed Alive.

E. F. Kunkel's Worm Syrup never fails to destroy Pin, Seat, and Stomach worms. Dr. Kunkel is the only successful physician in the country for the removal of worms. He removes Tape worm, with head and all complete, alive, in two hours, and no fee until removed. Send for circular, or call on your Druggist, and get a bottle of Kunkel's Worm Syrup. Price $1.00. It never fails.

Legal.

AUDITORS' NOTICE.—In the matter of the estate of Catharine Robb, dec'd. The undersigned, an auditor appointed by the Orphans' Court of Centre county, to whom was referred the matter of the sale of certain real estate of said decedents, to report the facts, etc., etc., will attend to the duties of his appointment at his office, in the borough of Bellefonte, on Tuesday, the 14th day of November, at 10 o'clock A. M., when and where all persons interested can attend.

42 3t E. M. BLANCHARD, Aud.

EXECUTOR'S NOTICE.—Letters testamentary upon the estate of Mrs. Thomazine M. Potter, late of Bellefonte Borough, deceased, having been granted to the undersigned, all persons indebted to said estate will make immediate payment, and those having claims will present them duly authenticated for settlement. ADAM HOY,
38-6t Executor.

EXECUTORS' NOTICE.—The will of Jesse Underwood, late of Unionville, Centre Co., having been admitted to probate, letters testamentary thereunto have been issued to the undersigned, of which all persons interested will please take notice.

SUSAN UNDERWOOD,
3*-6t ISAAC UNDERWOOD.

New Advertisements.

EXECUTORS'
PRIVATE SALE.

The undersigned, Executors of the last Will and Testament of Thomas Huston, late of Walker Township, Centre County, Pa., deceased, offer the property known as the JUNCTION at private sale.

This property is situated in Walker Township, at the intersection of the Millheim and Bald Eagle Turnpike road, with the public road leading from Bellefonte to Lock Haven about midway between the two places, containing about 37 acres of land, with a fine large Dwelling House, Store Room, and the necessary out buildings (all in good order and repair) thereon erected. There is also a fine young Orchard of choice fruit in good bearing condition on the premises. This property is suitable for a private residence or as a place of public business and summer resort has now equal in the county.

A tract of land adjoining the Junction tract containing about 10 acres, well located and desirable for a small home, is also offered for sale, together with

Four Fine Farms.

One thereof now occupied by Samuel Showers contains about 267 acres. One occupied by Mortimer McClintoc, contains about 182 acres. One occupied by James Huston, containing about 186 acres, all situated contiguous to the property first above described in Walker township, and the other occupied by Michael Corneman, containing 246 acres, 9 perches, with mansion, near the village of Jacksonville, in Marion twp.

These farms are Limestone Land of the Finest Quality,

are in a Good State of Cultivation, well supplied with timber, water and fruit, with good buildings erected on each. The farms occupied by Showers, McClintoc and Huston abound in iron ore of the finest quality in paying quantities, a vein being now profitably worked by Messrs. Linn & McCoy, of this county, on one of them.

The premises above mentioned will be sold as designated, or in such tracts as may suit the wants of purchasers where the location is such as to warrant a division of the same. Persons desirous of purcasing any of the above described premises will please apply to either of the undersigned, who will take pleasure in showing them the same, when terms and conditions will be made known.

JAMES HUSTON, Nittany, Pa.
JAMES P. COBURN, Aaronsburg,
28-3m Executors.

REPORT OF THE CONDITION OF THE FIRST NATIONAL BANK of Bellefonte, at Bellefonte, in the State of Pennsylvania, at the close of business, October 2, 1876.

RESOURCES.

Loans and Discounts	$310,398 46
U. S. Bonds to secure circulation	100,000 00
Other Stocks, Bonds and Mortgages	28,125 00
Due from approved reserve agts	14,113 30
" " State Banks and Bankers	8,591 28
Real Estate Furniture and Fixtures	25,929 25
Current Expenses & Taxes paid	3,878 39
Premiums paid	22 92
Checks and other Cash Items	6,223 95
Bills of other National Banks	1,757 00
Fractional Currency (includ'g nickels)	827 96
Specie (silver coin)	312 00
Legal Tender Notes	28,748 00
Redemption fund with U. S. Treas. (5 per cent of circulation)	4,500 00
Due from U. S Treasurer, other than 5 per cent Redemtion Fund	205 30
Total	$533,341 91

LIABILITIES.

Capital Stock paid in	$100,000 00
Surplus fund	50,000 00
Other undivided profits	3,770 67
National Bank Notes outstanding	90,000 00
Individual Deposits subject to check	52,853 36
Time Certificates of Deposit	206,650 87
Due to other National Banks	26,816 42
" State Banks and Bankers	3,270 59
Total	$533,341 91

STATE OF PENNSYLVANIA, }
County of Centre ss: }

I, John P. Harris, Cashier of the above named bank, do solemnly swear that the above statement is true to the best of my knowledge and belief. JOHN P. HARRIS, Cashier.

Subscribed and sworn to before me, this 19th day of October, 1876.

ROLAND C. CHEESMAN,
Notary Public.

Correct. Attest;
E. C. HUMES,
JAMES A. BEAVER, } DIRECTORS.
ADAM HOY,
40-3t

WOOD PUMPS

Hatchley's Standard Cucumber and Grafton Co.'s Pumps, with copper linings, old and new styles, and all valuable improvements. Manufacturing facilities greatly increased; stock and assortment LARGE, prices SMALL. Visitors, Dealers and the Trade especially, are cordially invited, when in town to the big Exhibition, to call and see us or send for catalogue, with prices and terms.

C. G. HATCHLEY, Manuf'r, 505 Commerce St., Phila.
34-12t

BLANK

ARTICLE OF AGREEMENT
ARTICLE OF AGREEMENT
BETWEEN SCHOOL BOARD & TEACHER
constantly on hand at this office and for sale at 5 cts apiece, or 50 cts per dozen.

G. B. BARRETT & CO., Pittsburgh, Pa.

WATCHES, JEWELRY, CLOCKS, SILVERWARE,

Plated Ware, Gold and Silver Chains, Gold and Silver Spectacles,

Watchmakers' Tools, Materials, and every Description of Goods sold by the Trade.

Large Fresh Stock for FALL & WINTER TRADE, 1876. } Lowest New York Prices And Quality of goods guaranteed WHOLESALE EXCLUSIVELY. } 68 Fifth Avenue. SECOND FLOOR. 36 2m

South Carolina.

We print in another column a few extracts from the awful reports of United States officials, ordered to examine and report on the disorders and violence Governor Chamberlain complained of in South Carolina to President Grant some weeks ago. It is difficult to believe that such atrocities as are here detailed have been enacted in our own country, but it is impossible to doubt the evidence when it is placed before us in its ghastly detail by officers sworn to look into it impartially, and to describe it truthfully. The added oaths of army officers—not usually favorable to negro suffrage, or inclined to offend the Southern aristocrats—fortify the outer proofs abducted by the officials who now make their report; while the recent encomiums of the Democratic leaders on Gov. Chamberlain, when they fancied he was inclined to wink at their bloody crimes, as well as the fury of the assassins against him now, when they find him recoiling from them and their crimes in horror—all these are cumulative proofs of the nameless brutality of the White Line bucthers in that poor State. After reading all we can find concerning these terrible murders, we affirm freely, and before God, that, in our opinion, no such crimes have degraded human nature since that incarnation of devilish malignity, Graham, of Claverhouse, shed the blood of the innocent and pious Presbyterians in the Scottish Lowlands, because they chose to worship their Creator in opposition to the forms he and his bloody employers prescribed. And yet we have to-day, among our readers too, the descendents and co-religionists of the slaughtered covenanters of that horrible carnage, who will refuse to receive the testimony of these later butcheries, who will scoff at those who do receive it as true, and—most mysterious wickedness of all!—will vote with the party whose name, and for whose benefit, the God defying crimes, of their fore-fathers' persecutor are reproduced to-day. How long shall these things be?

What it Pays to Do.

It pays to manage the farm with economy, and this is brought about, not so much by economizing in one important particular, as in many. It will pay to keep the fence corners clean, so that the grass will grow in them, and so that your neighbors will not take offense because of the ~~thistles~~ and other foul seeds that you allow to mature and find their way into his cleanly kept fields. It will pay to build cheap gates, as they will save enough valuable time in the busy seasons of the year to pay expenses of constructing them many times over. It will always pay to have wood and water handy and near the kitchen. It will pay to build the dwelling house with the view of saving steps.

In constructing and remodeling their houses, farmers would do well to consult their wives, for they would suggest ideas by which the home could be made more convenient. It will pay to use more paint, indoors and out. It will do to encourage the children. Give them an occasional day for recreation. Give the boys a colt or a calf to raise, and let them have the money it is sold for, to invest in some way that meets your approval. It will pay to make home so attractive that it will always be pleasant for the man to think over his boyhood days. A pleasant home will make better boys and better men. It will pay to supply the house with an abundance of good reading matter, such as agricultural papers, etc., and as good a library as one can afford. It will pay to plant and cultivate fruit trees of all kinds. Plenty of good fruit promotes health and longevity. Finally it will pay to do all the things we have enumerated, and an hundred others that are now neglected which many of us would do if we could only take time to think.—[Coleman's Rural World.

Scarlet Fever.

The following remedy for scarlet fever has been handed in for publication by one who has tried it, and recommends it to the public. It is quite simple at all events and will certainly do no harm if it does not effect a cure. Here it is! "Take an onion and cut it in halves, cut out a portion of the centre, and into the cavity put a spoonful of saffron; put the pieces together, then wrap in cloth and bake in an oven until the onion is cooked so that the juice will run freely, then squeeze out all the juice and give the patients a teaspoonful at the same time rubbing the chest and throat with goose's grease or rancid bacon, if there is any cough or soreness in the throat. In a short time the fever will break out in an eruption all over the body. All that is then necessary is to keep the patient warm and protect from draught, and recovery is certain.

RUPTURE

Patients cured 30 years ago, remain sound.

DR. J. A. SHERMAN'S successful treatment of Rupture has induced unprincipled persons to advertise the elastic trusses as a certain cure, KNOWING them to be but an imperfect support. Thousands of victims are to day suffering through this Elastic Truss delusion.

If it is worn tight around the body it wastes away the muscles, interrupts the circulation & predisposes to paralysis; besides, the strap between the legs drags the great ball of wood upon the ligaments, spermatic cords and Pelvis Bone in a manner to produce impotency with all its horrors. Indeed the legion of trusses with their gripping pressure upon the spine, abdomen and delicate parts adjacent to Rupture, sooner or later cause kidney and bladder affections; destroy manhood, making the young old and the old useless, until life settles into frightful apathy. The afflicted should think seriously of this subject and act in accordance with the dictates of reason.

DR. SHERMAN'S

Treatment is Practical, Rational

& Economical; its object is immediate relief and eventual cure. It is based upon scientific principles, and easily demonstrated to the comprehensions of every intelligent person. Though he does not use a truss he uses a support infinitely superior, which keeps everything in proper position, while the Curative Compound, applied daily by the patient, excites healthy action, adhesion and cure. Besides, this treatment does not interfere with labor or exercise, on horseback or otherwise, and affords security against inflamed and strangulated rupture.

The afflicted are coming from all parts of the country. Terms moderate, depending upon the case. Persons from the country can receive treatment and leave for home on the same day. Send 10 cents for Dr. Sherman's Book, with likeness of bad cases before and after cure. References given to gentlemen who have been cured. Office No. 1, Ann Street, New York. Beware of the fellow calling himself Dr. W. G. Crempion, and using Dr. Sherman's name in his advertisements to decoy the afflicted. Save this advertisement, 43-4w

Banks and Bankers.

MOSES THOMPSON, JOHN I. THOMPSON, WM. THOMPSON, JR.

JOHN I. THOMPSON & CO.

BANKERS,

LEMONT CENTRE CO., PA.

v6n1-1y

BROCKERHOFF, Pres't..J. D. SHUGERT, Cash'r

CENTRE COUNTY BANKING CO., receive Deposits and allow Interest, Discount notes, Buy and sell Government Securities, Gold and Coupons. v6n1-1y.

E. C. HUMES, Pres't.....J. P. HARRIS, Cash'r.

FIRST NATIONAL BANK of Bellefonte, Allegheny Street, Bellefonte, Pa. v6n1-1y.

Professional Cards.

W. A. MORRISON, Attorney-at-Law, Bellefonte, Pa.

WM. P. WILSON, Attorney at Law, Bellefonte Pa. Office in Mrs. Benner's Building, Bellefonte Pa. v6n1-1y

A. O. FURST, Attorney-at-Law, office on High Street, corner of Diamond, second door from First National Bank. 6-1-tf

BLANCHARD.....E. M. BLANCHARD,

E. & E. M. BLANCHARD, Attorneys-at-Law, Allegheny street, Bellefonte Pa. v6-1-1y.

D. S. KELLER, Attorney-at-Law, Bellefonte, Pa. Office North-west corner of Brockerhoff House, next door to Centre County Banking Co, 5-17-1y

D. F. FORTNEY, Attorney-at-Law, Bellefonte, Pa. Special attention given to the collection of claims. Office over Reynolds & Co 's Bank. v6n1-1y.

JOHN H. ORVIS, C. T. ALEXANDER, C. M. BOWERS.

ORVIS, ALEXANDER & BOWERS, Attorneys-at-Law, Bellefonte, Pa. Office in Garman's building, opposite Court House. 6-1

BUSH, YOCUM & HASTINGS, Attorneys at Law, Bellefonte, Pa. Office north-east cor of the Diamond, opposite First National Bank 7-1-1y

STITZER & MAGEE, Attorney's at law. Office on Allegheny St., over Reynolds' bank, Bellefonte, Pa. May be consulted in English or German.

JOHN I. IRWIN, Attorney-at-law. Office North side of Diamond, Bellefonte, Pa. Collections carefully attended to, and remittances promptly made.

JOHN F. POTTER, Attorney at Law, Bellefonte, Pa. oct27'70-tf.

J. G. LOVE, Attorney at Law, Bellefonte, Pa Office on High St. ja4'71-tf.

Physicians and Dentists.

EDWIN S. DORWORTH, M. D., Physician and Surgeon. Office at his residence, on south side of Diamond, two doors above Garman's hotel. Calls promptly attended day or night. 6-14-tf

DR. J. W. RHONE, Dentist, has permanently located in Bellefonte, and may be found at all times at his office (and residence) in the "Turner Building," on Allegheny st., first door North of Wilson & Hicks' Hardware store. 7-13-tf

H. H. MOTHERSBAUGH, M. D., Physician and Surgeon. Calls promptly attended to day or night. Office at his drug store, in Beech Creek, Clinton county, Pa. Also dealer in pure drugs and medicines, fancy and toilet articles, etc. v7n41-1y*

DR. J. B. LAIRD, OF MILESBURG, A graduate of the University of Pennsylvania, having had an experience of over twenty years in civil and military practice, offers his professional services to the public.

☞ Female Complaints and Chronic Diseases made a specialty. v8n1-1y

GEO. M. SWARTZ, Dentist, has resumed the practice of Dentistry, and is now permanently located in Bellefonte, in the McClain Block, on the second floor, opposite the Bush House. Having practiced 11 years, is prepared now to do work in the latest improved style. v8-23-1y

DR. E. I. KIRK.

Expresses.

JNO. D. SOURBECK.

LOCAL EXPRESS.

A local expressing promptly attende to reasonable rates.

Also, proprietor of all the bill boards in town.

BILL POSTING A SPECIALTY.

6-16 1y

Shaving Saloons.

M. S. GRAHAM, Fashionable Barber, In Basement of the Conrad House Bellefonte Pa. The best of Razors, sharp and keen, always on hand. He guarantees a SHAVE without either pulling or pain. Perfumery, Hair Oil Hair Restoratives, &c., constantly on hand. WARM AND COLD BATHS. 5-1-tf

WM. MILLS,

FASHIONABLE BARBER AND HAIR DRESSER.

Pleasant rooms and experienced workmen, Felty's new building, High Street, Bellefonte, Pa 5-29-1y

Miscellaneous Cards.

D. R. B. NEVIN,

(Late United States Pension Agent),

Attorney-at-Law,

and Solicitor of Claims,

725 Sansom street, PHILADELPHIA, PENNA.

Pensions, Bounties, Back Pay and Prize Money secured and collected. v8-n19-6m

ESTABLISHED 1853. ESTABLISHED 1853.

F. P. GREEN

DRUGGIST,

BUSH HOUSE BUILDING, BELLEFONTE

Keeps constantly on hand, or orders on short notice, a full assortment of everything usually kept in a first-class Drug Store. Particular attention given to preparing Physicians prescriptions, and mily recipes. v6n1-1y.

THOMAS H. RHOADS

is prepared to do

PAPER HANGING, PAINTING & GLAZING

at reasonable rates. Orders left at his residence on Lamb street, Bellefonte, Pa., will receive prompt attention. ☞ Satisfaction guaranteed. v8n12-1y

J. L. COCHRAN. J. W. GILLESPIE.

COCHRAN & GILLESPIE,

LEAF AND MANUFACTURED

TOBACCO

Cigars, Etc.,

NO. 255 MARKET STREET

(NORTH SIDE)

PHILADELPHIA.

v8-31-1y

WILLIAM NEWCOMER

Boot and Shoe-maker.

Repairing done on short notice. Also, Agent for the celebrated Grover & Baker Lock Stitch Sewing Machines. Machines of all kinds repaired or exchanged.

☞ Humes' Block, next door to post office. v8n16-1y

Photographic Material.

Awarded the Highest Medal at Vienna.

E. & H. T. ANTHONY & CO.,

591 Broadway, New York,

(Opp. Metropolitan Hotel,)

Manufacturers, Importers & Dealers in

CHROMOS AND FRAMES,

Stereoscopes and Views

Albums, Graphoscopes and Suitable Views.

PHOTOGRAPHIC MATERIALS

We are headquarters for everything in the way of

STEREOPTICONS AND MAGIC LANTERNS,

Being manufacturers of the

MICRO-SCIENTIFIC LANTERN,
STEREO-PANOPTICON,
UNIVERSITY STEREOPTICON,
ADVERTISERS' STEREOPTICON
ARTOPTICON,
SCHOOL LANTERN, FAMILY LANTERN,
PEOPLE'S LANTERN.

Each style being the best of its class in the market.

Catalogues of Lanters and Slides, with directions for using, sent on application.

Any enterprising man can make money with a Magic Lantern.

☞ Cut out this advertisement for reference. no23

Ayer's Cathartic Pills,

For the relief and cure of all derangements in the stomach, liver, and bowels. They are a mild aperient, and an excellent purgative. Being purely vegetable, they contain no mercury or mineral whatever. Much serious sickness and suffering is prevented by their timely use; and every family should have them on hand for their protection and relief, when required. Long experience has proved them to be the safest, surest, and best of all the *Pills* with which the market abounds. By their occasional use, the blood is purified, the corruptions of the system expelled, obstructions removed, and the whole machinery of life restored to its healthy activity. Internal organs which become clogged and sluggish are cleansed by *Ayer's Pills*, and stimulated into action. Thus incipient disease is changed into health, the value of which change, when reckoned on the vast multitudes who enjoy it, can hardly be computed. Their sugar-coating makes them pleasant to take, and preserves their virtues unimpaired for any length of time, so that they are ever fresh, and perfectly reliable. Although searching, they are mild, and operate without disturbance to the constitution or diet or occupation.

Full directions are given on the wrapper to each box, how to use them as a Family Physic, and for the following complaints, which these *Pills* rapidly cure:—

For **Dyspepsia** or **Indigestion**, **Listlessness**, **Languor**, and **Loss of Appetite**, they should be taken moderately to stimulate the stomach, and restore its healthy tone and action.

For **Liver Complaint** and its various symptoms, **Bilious Headache**, **Sick Headache**, **Jaundice** or **Green Sickness**, **Bilious Colic** and **Bilious Fevers**, they should be judiciously taken for each case, to correct the diseased action, or remove the obstructions which cause it.

For **Dysentery** or **Diarrhœa**, but one mild dose is generally required.

For **Rheumatism**, **Gout**, **Gravel**, **Palpitation of the Heart**, **Pain in the Side**, **Back**, and **Loins**, they should be continuously taken, as required, to change the diseased action of the system. With such change those complaints disappear.

For **Dropsy** and **Dropsical Swellings**, they should be taken in large and frequent doses to produce the effect of a drastic purge.

For **Suppression**, a large dose should be taken, as it produces the desired effect by sympathy.

As a *Dinner Pill*, take one or two *Pills* to promote digestion, and relieve the stomach.

An occasional dose stimulates the stomach and bowels, restores the appetite, and invigorates the system. Hence it is often advantageous where no serious derangement exists. One who feels tolerably well, often finds that a dose of these *Pills* makes him feel decidedly better, from their cleansing and renovating effect on the digestive apparatus.

PREPARED BY

Dr. J. C. AYER & CO., Practical Chemists,

LOWELL, MASS., U. S. A.

FOR SALE BY ALL DRUGGISTS EVERYWHERE.

WILLIAM E. SHOPE,

CABINET-MAKER AND HOUSE BUILDER

These desiring a first-class workman are requested to give him a call. 8-16-1y

Coal, Lime, &c.

Coal! Coal! Coal!

HAVING erected new Coal Sheds and new Scales, (Fairbanks') we are prepared to furnish the

Very Best Quality

OF

Wilkesbarre and Shamokin Coal!

to all who may want the same, at the

MOST REASONABLE PRICES

Our Coal is of the very

BEST IN THE MARKET

and will be delivered at the residence of all parties in Bellefonte, as low as the same quality of coal can be had elsewhere.

OFFICE IN McCAFFERTY'S BUILDING, (opposite the depot)

J. R. & C. T. ALEXANDER.

WM. SHORTLIDGE BOND VALENTINE

Shortlidge & Co.,

BELLEFONTE, PA.

COAL UNDER ROOF,

FROM THE

WILKESBARRE BALTIMORE COAL CO'S MINES,

prepared expressly for family use.

BEST COAL IN THE MARKET!

Also, SHAMOKIN ANTHRACITE COAL.

LIME!

WOOD or COAL BURNT,

challenges competition as to quality.

Agents for the sale of

DUPONT'S POWDER

RIFLE, SPORTING and BLASTING POWDER constantly on hand, which is sold in large or small quantities.

FUSE--BEST COTTON, HEMP AND TAPE FUSE for BLASTING,

FIRE BRICK AND GROUND FIRE CLAY,

all of which are being sold at the very LOWEST PRICES.

CONSUMERS OF AND DEALERS IN ABOVE ARTICLES ARE SOLICITED TO GIVE US A CALL!

Office and Yard near South End of Bald Eagle Valley Railroad Depot.

v3n34-1y

Medical, &c.

A CARD.

To all who are suffering from the errors and indiscretions of youth, nervous weakness, early decay, loss of manhood, &c., I will send a receipt that will cure you, FREE OF CHARGE. This great remedy was discovered by a missionary in South America. Send a self-addressed envelope to the REV. JOSEPH INMAN, Station D, Bible House New York City. 8-17-6m

Sandalwood

possesses a much greater power in restoring to a healthy state the mucus membrane of the urethra than either Cubebs or Copaiba. It never produces sickness, is certain and speedy in its action. It is fast superseding every other remedy. Sixty capsules cure in six or eight days. No other medicine can do this.

Dundas Dick & Co.'s Soft Capsules containing Oil of Sandalwood, sold at all drug stores. Ask for circular or send to 35 & 37 Wooster street, New York, for one. v8n18-6m

Wright's Rejuvenating Elixer.

For the restoration of Nature's forces. It gives new life and vigor to the aged, and causes the blood of youth to course through the veins. It effectually cures Impotency, Palpitation of the Heart, Loss of Muscular Power, Low Spirits, Disorganization of the Generative Organs, and all the train of ills that follow in the path of the transgressor of Nature's laws. Price $2 per bottle.

It will be readily understood that in the brief pace afforded by the advertising columns of a public print, it is impossible to give all particulars of the diseases that may be cured by the CHEROKEE MEDICINES. That they are destined to become immensely popular is plainly obvious in consequence of their

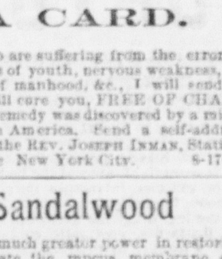
GREAT INTRINSIC MERIT.

The pamphlet and circulars that accompany the medicines give all the information which cannot be given here, and the remedies may be had of any respectable druggist.

JOHN F. HENRY, CURRAN & CO., Wholesale Agents, New York,
METROPOLITAN MED. CO., Proprietors, New York.

Foundries.

W. P. Duncan & Co,



Bellefonte, Pa.

ENGINEERS & MACHINISTS.

MANUFACTURERS OF THE

HOUSTON WATER WHEEL

STEAM ENGINES,

CIRCULAR SAW MILLS,

ROLLING MILL

AND

Grist Mill Machinery.

v5n16a812-1y

H. M. Herrington,

--RE-OPENED.--

A New Thing in an Old Place.

The Bellefonte public and the people of the county generally will be pleased to know that the old and well established

DRUG STORE,

late the property of James C. Williams, on Allegheny street, next door to Hicks & Brother's hardware emporium, is re-opened for business, re-stocked and fitted out with the very best

DRUGS AND MEDICINES,

Perfumeries, Dye-Stuffs, Notions

and everything usually kept in a first-class Drug store.

Prescriptions Carefully Compounded at all Hours of the Day or night, and particular and prompt attention given to the wants of farmers and others who live in the country. Store never closed to those who want medicines or anything in the drug line. The undersigned hopes, by strict attention to business, to merit and receive patronage.

H. M. HERRINGTON, Agent.

Dry Goods.

HARPER BROTHERS

SPRING STREET,

BELLEFONTE, PA.,

DEALERS IN

ENGLISH

—AND—

West India Goods

FLOUR & GRAIN,

Have just received a Large and Well-selected Stock of

Dry Goods

AND

GROCERIES

which they are selling at

PANIC PRICES

Always glad to show their goods whether you buy or not.

CALL AND SEE

vol1no41-1y

LAUTH, THOMAS & CO.,

Near Howard, Centre county, Pa., have just opened in their New Store Room an entire

NEW STOCK OF GOODS

consisting in part of

DRY GOODS,
NOTIONS,
GROCERIES,
PROVISIONS,
BOOTS, SHOES,
CLOTHING,
HATS,
HARDWARE,
ETC., ETC.

Will be sold at Bottom Prices for cash, or in exchange for produce. v8-22-tf

Railways.

BELLEFONTE & SNOW SHOE RAILROAD.

On and after April 17th, 1876, passenger trains on the Bellefonte & Snow Shoe Railroad will run as follows:

LEAVE WESTWARD.

STATIONS.	MAIL. A. M.	EXPRESS. A. M.
Bellefonte	7.00	11.30
Milesburg	7.10	11.40
Snow Shoe Intersection	7.15	11.45
Snow Shoe City	8.20	1.00
	A. M.	P. M.

LEAVE EASTWARD.

STATIONS.	MAIL. A. M.	EXPRESS. P. M.
Snow Shoe City	9.00	3.40
Snow Shoe Intersection	10.12	4.51
Milesburg	10.20	4.58
Bellefonte	10.30	5.12
	A. M.	P. M.

DANIEL RHOADS, Gen. Supt.

Plumbing and Gas Fitting.

WILLIAM S. GALBRAITH,

PLUMBER,

GAS & STEAM FITTER.

We pay particular attention to heating buildings by steam. Copper smithing and re-bronzing old gas fixtures done nicely and expeditiously. All our work warranted to give perfect satisfaction.

W. S. GALBRAITH, Bellefonte, Pa.

17-1y

Steamship Line.

FOR FLORIDA.

FOR THROUGH PASSAGE TICKETS to ST. AUGUSTINE and all landings on ST. JOHN'S RIVER, and interior points in FLORIDA, by steamship to SAVANNAH, and thence by railroad or steamboat,

Apply to WM. L. JAMES, General Agent Philadelphia and Southern Mail S. Co 416 South Delaware Avenue, Philadelphia.

Drugs and Medicines.

Centennial Hotel Directory.

CENTENNIAL Hotel Directory OF Philadelphia.

Thousands of our readers will visit the grand Centennial Exhibition at Philadelphia. They will want to stop at hotels where the accommodations are good and the charges are reasonable. To do so they must make all arrangements before starting. This can be done by correspondence with the proprietors. In this Directory will be found such as are fully up to these requirements.

ELM AVENUE HOTEL

ELM AVENUE AND FIFTY-FIRST Street, opposite

WEST END OF MACHINERY HALL

500 ROOMS.

A single room and single bed, $1 per day.

A. ROELOFS, Proprietor.

Rooms can be secured by correspondence. 27m4

Bingham House

CORNER ELEVENTH AND MARKET Streets, Philadelphia.

Terms $3.50 per Day.

For one week or longer, $3 per day.

27-4m CURLIS DAVIS, Proprietor.

CHANNING HOUSE. ON THE EUROPEAN PLAN.

Pine Street, from 39th to 40th Sts., Philadelphia, Pa.

Handsomest part of Philadelphia; cars pass door to Centenial Grounds; new building of brick and stone, and new furniture; Capacity for 700 guests. LODGING $1 PER DAY. Breakfast and supper 50 cents each; careful attendants and private watchmen; large parties accommodated in separate sections. Rooms may be engaged in advance by correspondence. 27tm CHANNING HOTEL CO.

La Pierre House

BROAD AND CHESTNUT STREETS, PHILADELPHIA.

TERMS $3 50 to $4 PER DAY.

J. B. BUTTERWORTH, Prop'r.

Peabody House,

CORNER OF LOCUST & NINTH STS.,

PHILADELPHIA, PA.

Convenient to all places of amusement and car lines in the city. No changes to and from the Centennial grounds.

Col. Watson, proprietor of the HENRY HOUSE, Cincinnati, for the past twenty years, and present proprietor, has leased the house for a term of years, and has newly furnished and fitted it throughout. He will keep a strictly first-class house, and has accommodation for 300 guests. Terms only $3 per day.

No bar has ever been kept in the HENRY HOUSE, nor will any be kept at the PEABODY.

This Directory is compiled by

J. WEAVER & CO.,

—Newspaper Advertising Agents,—

116 Smithfield Street,

PITTSBURGH, PA.

Branch office 1313 Market St. Philadelphia, Pa.

MERCHANT TAILORING.

NO. FOUR BROCKERHOFF ROW,

ALLEGHENY STREET,

BELLEFONTE, PENN'A.

Just received by

WM. M'CLELLAN,

a most complete stock of

CLOTHS, CASSIMERES AND VESTINGS;

which he is prepared to make to order in the latest and most fashionable style for men or boys.

Particular attention given to cutting and fitting.

He also keeps on hand a full line of

GENTS' FURNISHING GOODS,

of every style and variety, consisting of hats and caps, straw goods, muslin or linen shirts, undercloth for summer or winter wear, suspenders, hose, neck-ties, collars, both paper and linen, handkerchiefs.

The best manufacture of Kid Gloves, a full assortment of sizes, colors, etc., on hand.

WM. M'CLELLAN,

No. 4 Brockerhoff Row, Bellefonte, Pa.

5-13—tf

BALLARD & CO.,

General Commission Merchants

and dealers in Grain, Wool, Hides, Tobacco, Hops, Eggs, Butter, Cheese, Dried Fruits, Furs Feathers, Lard, Tallow, Seeds, Bacon, Beans, Poultry, Flour, Vegetables, &c.

Warehouse, 207 & 209 N. Front St., Philadelphia 8-13-1y

Presidential Prospects.

The prospect for November is not simplified by the October elections. Hitherto it has been presumed that Indiana would cast its electoral vote for the Democratic candidates, and that Ohio would vote for Gov. Hayes. There is no doubt as to Ohio. But the success of the inflationist Williams, by a majority probably smaller than the vote cast for the greenback ticket by former Republicans, leaves the result in Indiana in great doubt, and it is not at all impossible that the disheartenment or disgust of Democrats, and their failure to vote, may give the state to the Republicans in November, as like causes did in 1872. West Virginia only proves that the South is solid, as we expected. There is a possibility that North Carolina may be wrested from the Democrats, but not a strong probability. It is possible that a vote sufficiently full and honest to insure Democratic defeat may be obtained in South Carolina or Louisiana, but it would be folly to rely upon that result. It may safely be assumed, as a basis of all calculations, that the Republicans cannot count with confidence upon a single state formerly slaveholding.

On the other hand, the Democrats cannot claim as certain a single Northern state. Elections in Maine, Vermont and Ohio show that old-fashioned Republican majorities are to be expected from rural districts throughout the North. If Wisconsin was thought doubtful it must be classed as certain for Hayes in view of the majorities in Northern Ohio. Since the election in Maine, no one doubts about New Hampshire. Colorado has spoken for itself. Nevada is a Republican state, and the chances certainly favor the Republicans in California since the zealous support of Governor Hayes by Senator Booth and the Independents whom he represents. But the situation is not materially changed if that state and Oregon are called doubtful. The position is this:

FOR TILDEN—A SOLID SOUTH

Alabama	10	Missouri	15
Arkansas	6	North Carolina	10
Delaware	3	South Carolina	7
Florida	4	Tennessee	12
Georgia	11	Texas	8
Kentucky	12	Virginia	11
Louisiana	8	West Virginia	5
Maryland	8		
Mississippi	8	Total	138

FOR HAYES.

Colorado	3	Nevada	3
Illinois	21	New Hampshire	5
Iowa	11	Ohio	22
Kansas	5	Pennsylvania	29
Maine	7	Rhode Island	4
Massachusetts	13	Vermont	5
Michigan	11	Wisconsin	10
Minnesota	5		
Nebraska	3	Total	157

DOUBTFUL.

Indiana	15	New Jersey	9
Connecticut	6	California	6
Oregon	3		
New York	35	Total	74

The Democrats, if they secure every electoral vote from the South, have still to secure 47 more to elect their candidate. This they cannot do without the 35 votes of New York, so that it remains true, as we stated months ago, that New York is absolutely necessary to the Democrats, but not to the Republicans. Whenever the public credit has been assailed, or danger apprehended from the South, the Republicans have usually prevailed in each of the Northern states. The greater the probability that the South will be united, the greater the probability that the Democrats may be beaten, not in New York only, but in every other doubtful state, and that even with New York they may fail. Elections prior to the recent developments at the South are therefore not sure indications of the result in November. The Democrats require, not only New York, but 12 more electoral votes, and even with Indiana, if they miss a single Southern state they are beaten. But there is at this time every reason to believe that they will be beaten in New York. With the aid of many thousand Liberals and Independents, Mr. Tilden polled 416,000 votes in 1874, while in spite of the opposition of the Liberals 440,000 votes were polled for President Grant in 1872. In this contest the entire Republican strength will be polled; it will be re-enforced by thousands of Liberals of 1872; and it will also be re-enforced by thousands of Democrats who distrust the position of their party with respect to the finances and the public honor. Similar changes will appear in other Northern states. The Republicans have only 28 votes to gain, even if they are defeated in every Southern state. Indiana, with two other doubtful states, or New York alone, would give them the requisite number. They will naturally concentrate their efforts upon New York, for their prospects there are excellent, and victory there is victory everywhere. But they are not compelled, as the Democrats are, to take everything upon a single state. It is quite within the range of possibility that, while the Democrats are straining every nerve to win New York, the Republicans may carry Indiana, California and either New Jersey, Connecticut or a single Southern state.

Mosby Reiterates His Opinion.

Col. John S. Mosby is in Philadelphia, and has expressed his opinions quite freely to a reporter of the *Times*. We quote:

"I am of the opinion that the solid front which the South now presents will produce a decided reaction in the North; in other words, to solidify the Southern political forces is going to make a solid North against the South. I think, too, that the good faith of the Southern people will always be suspected while they remain in alliance with the Northern Democracy. Now, on the other hand, if these people would come out and vote for Hayes and Wheeler—not for the reason that they are Republicans, but because they are the representative candidates of the masses of the North—their action would be the very best pledge they could give of their loyalty to a restored Union. Such action on their part would eliminate the war feeling from politics and bring about a reorganization of parties on new issues. There are many men in the South of sound conservative and national sentiments, who are to be found to-day arrayed against the Democratic party and in hearty sympathy with the election of Hayes. Even if this were not so, my own opinions and purposes would remain the same.

Eleven years ago I ceased to be a Confederate soldier, and ever since have been a citizen of the United States. As a soldier I did what I conceived to be my duty conscientiously, and as a citizen I intend to do the same thing as far as my intelligence will permit. I have been repeatedly asked to support Tilden and Hendricks, because it is said, they are the candidates of the Southern people, and, if elected, will be under their control. Now, it is just for this reason that I am on the side of the opposition, and it is for the same reason that their election is an impossibility. The sectional unity of the Southern people has been the governing idea and bane of their politics. So far from its being the remedy for anything, it has been the cause of most of the evils which they have been suffering. So long as it continues, the war will be a controlling element in politics, for any cry in the South that unites the Confederates re-echoes through the North, and rekindles the war fires here. For this reason every presidential canvass becomes a battle between the two sections, and the South, being the weaker, must necessarily be the losing party. To insist on keeping up this sectional fight may be very heroic, but, in my opinion, is just as reckless and unwise as was the charge at Balaklava. The reconstruction measures necessarily divided parties in the South on the color line, for the issues they presented was the political equality of races. While the South was opposing it the Republican party was on the side of the negro. But since the South has accepted it and incorporated it in the platform on which it has mounted its candidate, I see no reason for continuing to divide an issue which has become extinct. Having adopted all the principles of a party and sanctioned all its measures, I can surely see nothing inconsistent in my voting for its candidate. You must see that so long as we keep up the fight on the old lines, with the same allies and same battle-cries, the North will be suspicious of our good faith, no matter in what way we protest it. All that the Republicans propose is to preserve what they have accomplished. The Democrats are pledged not to disturb what the Republicans have done. It cannot be complained of that the sincerity of Gov. Tilden to execute certain laws is distrusted when supporters justify their opposition to Gov. Hayes on the ground that his party has enacted these laws. To be consistent they should go for repealing them if they come into power. I concur with those who desire a change in the policy of the national Government towards the South, then such change can only come from the shifting of the attitude of the Southern people towards the administration. It is a great mistake to suppose that there is no one in South supporting Hayes but negroes and carpet-baggers. I should be very sorry if this were so; but even if it were, I should still vote for the candidate of my choice, and would not let this class deprive me of that pleasure.

SAID the *Telegram*, a one-horse rebel organ in Washington, D. C., the day after the Indiana election: "The war ended! Commenced April 19, 1861; ended October 10, 1876." This is the Democratic view of the case. It is the old war continued. We beat the rebels in the field. They have beaten us at the ballot-box. Are the loyal people of America ready to acknowledge this? If they are the old flag of freedom should be hidden from sight, and the stars and bars run up to the mast-head. Let it not be said that a nation that withstood rebel bullets fell before rebel ballots.

A VARIETY OF NAMES.—"What do we call money?"—*Tribune*. Well, by several or more names. Some describe it as "spondulux," some as "the stuff," some as "the sugar," some as "rhino," some as "spoons," some as "the ready," others as "brads." The French call it "*l'argent*," the English "the needful," in Mexico, "castings." In the South it is "rocks," in the East "tin," in the West "rags," in Canada it goes by the name of "spelter." Hereabouts it is "short."—[Hudson River Chronicle.

Three Points for Consideration.

During the past five years the Vegetine has been steadily working itself into public favor, and those who were at first most incredulous in regard to its merits are now its most ardent friends and supporters.

There are three essential causes for those having such a horror of patent medicines changing their opinion and lending their influence toward the advancement of Vegetine. 1st—It is an honestly-prepared medicine, from barks, roots and herbs. 2d—It honestly accomplishes all that is claimed for it, without leaving any bad effects in the system. 3d—It presents honest vouchers in testimonials from honest, well-known citizens, whose signatures are a sufficient guarantee of their earnestness in the matter. Taking into consideration the vast quantity of medicine brought conspicuously before the public through the flaming advertisements in the newspaper columns, with no proof of merit or genuine vouchers of what it has done, we should be pardoned for manifesting a small degree of pride in presenting the following testimonial from Rev. J. S. Dickerson, D. D., the popular and ever-genial pastor of the South Baptist Church, Boston:

The Tired Body Sues for Sleep.

BOSTON, March 16, 1874.

H. R. STEVENS, Esq.:

Dear Sir—It is as much from a sense of duty as of gratitude that I write to say that your Vegetine—even if it is a patent medicine—has been of great help to me when nothing else seemed to avail which I could safely use. Either excessive mental work or unusual care brings upon me a nervous exhaustion that desperately needs sleep, but as desperately defies it. Night after night the poor, tired body sues for sleep until the day-dawn is welcomed back, and we begin our work tired out with an almost fruitless chase after rest. Now, I have found that a little Vegetine, taken just before I retire, gives me sweet and immediate sleep, and without any of the evil effects of the usual narcotics. I think two things would tend to make brain-workers sleep. 1st—A little less work. 2d—A little more Vegetine. This prescription has helped me.

Now, I have a particular horror of "patent medicine," but I have a greater horror of being afraid to tell the straight out truth. The Vegetine has helped me, and I own it up.

Yours, &c.,
J. S. DICKERSON.

Valuable Evidence.

The following unsolicited testimonials from Rev. O. T. Walker, D. D., formerly pastor of Bowdoin Square Church, and at present settled in Providence, R. I., must be esteemed as reliable evidence.

No one should fail to observe that this testimonial is the result of two years' experience with the use of Vegetine in the Rev. Dr. Walker's family, who now pronounces it invaluable.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., 164 Transit Street.

H. R. STEVENS, Esq.:

I feel bound to express with my signature the high value I place upon your Vegetine. My family have used it for the last two years. In nervous debility it is invaluable, and I recommend it to all who may need an invigorating, renovating tonic. O. T. WALKER,
Formerly pastor of Bowdoin Square Church, Boston.

The Best Evidence.

The following letter from Rev. E. S. Best, pastor M. E. Church, Natick, Mass., will be read with interest by many physicians. Also those suffering from the same disease as afflicted the son of the Rev. E. S. Best. No person can doubt this testimony, and there is no doubt about the curative powers of Vegetine:

NATICK, MASS., Jan. 1, 1874.

MR. H. R. STEVENS:

Dear Sir—We have good reason for regarding your Vegetine a medicine of the greatest value. We feel assured that it has been the means of saving our son's life. He is now seventeen years of age. For the last two years he has suffered from necrosis of his leg, caused by scrofulous affection, and was so far reduced that nearly all who saw him thought his recovery impossible. A council of able physicians could give us but the faintest hope of his ever rallying, two of the number declaring that he was beyond the reach of human remedies, that even amputation could not save him, as he had not vigor enough to endure the operation. Just then we commenced giving him Vegetine, and from that time to the present he has been continuously improving. He has lately resumed his studies, thrown away crutches and cane, and walks about cheerful and strong.

Though there is still some discharge from the opening where the limb was lanced, we have the fullest confidence that in a little time he will be perfectly cured.

He has taken about three dozen bottles of Vegetine, but lately uses but little, as he declares that he is too well to be taking medicine. Respectfully yours,
E. S. BEST,
MRS. L. C. F. BEST.

Reliable Evidence.

178 Baltic Street, BROOKLYN, N. Y., Nov. 14, 1874.

H. R. STEVENS, Esq.:

Dear Sir—From personal benefit received by its use, as well as from personal knowledge of those whose cures thereby have seemed a most miraculous, I can most heartily and sincerely recommend the Vegetine for the complaints for which it is claimed to cure.
JAMES P. LUDLOW,
Late pastor Calvary Baptist Church, Sacramento, Cal. 47-1m

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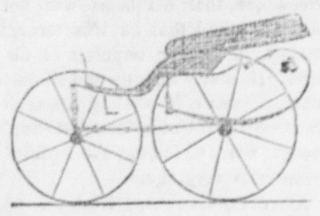

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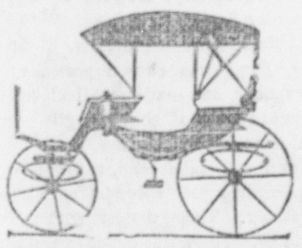

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PENNSYLVANIA RAIL ROAD—PHILADELPHIA & ERIE R. R. DIVISION,

SUMMER TIME TABLE.

On and after SUNDAY, APRIL 22, 1876, the Trains on the Philadelphia & Erie Rail Road Division will run as follows:

WESTWARD.

ERIE EXPRESS	leaves New York		9 25 a. m
"	"	Philadelphia	12. 55 p. m
"	"	Baltimore	1. 20 p. m
"	"	Harrisb'g	5.00 p. m
"	"	arr. at Williamsp't	8.35 p. m
"	"	Lock Haven	10.30 p. m
"	" "	Erie	10.05 a. m
ERIE MAIL	leaves New York		8.25 p. m
"	"	Philadelphia	11.55 p. m
"	"	Baltimore	2.10 p m
"	"	Harrisburg	6.25 a. m
"	"	Williamsport	8.32 a. m
"	"	Lock Haven	9.40a. m
"	"	Renovo	10.55 a. m
"	"	arr. at Erie	7.50 p. m
NIAGARA EX.	leaves Philada		7.20 a. m
"	"	" Baltimore	7.30 a. m
"	"	" Harrisb'g	10.45 a. m
"	"	arr. at Williamsp't	1.40 p. m
"	"	" Lock Haven	3.15 p. m
"	"	" Renovo	4.15 p. m
"	"	" Kane	8.45 p. m
"	"	" Buffolo	.....
LOCK HAVEN ACCOM.	leaves Phila		8.00 a. m
"	"	" Baltimore	8.30 a. m
"	"	" Harrisburg	1.25 p. m
"	"	arr. at Williamsport	6.10 p. m
"	"	" Lock Haven	7.50 p. m
SUNDAY EX.	leaves New York		8.25 p. m
"	"	" Philadelphia	11.55 p. m
"	"	" Baltimore	2.10 p. m
"	"	" Harrisburg	4.10 a. m
"	"	arr. at Williamsport	7.40 a. m

EASTWARD.

PHILA. EXPRESS	leaves Erie		7.00 p. m
"	"	" Lock Haven	6.30 a. m
"	"	" Williamsp't	7.55 a. m
"	"	arr. at Harrisb'g	11.40 a. m
"	"	" Baltimore	6.25 p. m
"	"	" Philadelphia	3.30 p. m
"	"	" New York	7.45 p. m
DAY EXPRESS	leaves Kane		6.00 a m
"	"	" Renovo	10.10 a. m
"	"	" Lock Haven	11.20 a m
"	"	" Williamsport	12.40 p m
"	"	arr at Harrisburg	4.10 p m
"	"	" Philadelphia	7.20 p m
"	"	" New York	10.15 p. m
"	"	" Baltimore	6.35 p. m
"	"	" Washington	9.02 p. m
ERIE MAIL	leaves Erie		11.20 a. m
"	"	Renovo	8.55 p. m
"	"	Lock Haven	10.05 p. m
"	"	Williamsp't	11.15 p. m
"	arr. at Harrisburg		2.45 a. m
"	"	Baltimore	7.35 a. m
"	"	Phila	7.00 a. m
"	"	New York	10.10 a. m
FAST LINE	leaves Williamsport		12.35 a m
"	"	arr at Harrisburg	3.53 a m
"	"	" Baltimore	7.35 a m
"	"	" Philadelphia	7.35 a m
"	"	" New York	10.25 a m
SUNDAY EX.	leaves Williamsport		8.15 a m
"	"	arr. at Harrisburgh	11.40 a m
"	"	" Philadelphia	3.30 p. m
"	"	" New York	6.45 p. m
"	"	" Baltimore	7.55 p. m

Erie Mail west, Niagara Express West, Lock Haven Accom. west and Day Express east make close connection at Northumberland with L. & B. R. R. trains for Wilkesbarre and Scranton.

Erie Mail West, Niagara Express West Erie ExpressWest, and Lock Haven Accommodation West make close connection at Williamsport with N. C. R. W. trains north.

Erie Mail West, Niagara Express West, and Day Express East make close connection at Lock Haven with B. & E. V. R. R trains.

Erie Mail east and west connect at Erie with trains on L. S. & M. S. R. R., at Corry with O. C. & A. V. R. R., at Emporium with B. N. Y. & P. R. R., and at Driftwood with A. V. R. R.

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ALL LOCAL SKIN DISEASES;

PERMANENTLY BEAUTIFIES THE COMPLEXION, PREVENTS AND REMEDIES RHEUMATISM AND GOUT, HEALS SORES AND INJURIES OF THE CUTICLE, AND IS A RELIABLE DISINFECTANT.

This popular and inexpensive remedy accomplishes the SAME RESULTS AS COSTLY SULPHUR BATHS, since it PERMANENTLY REMOVES ERUPTIONS and IRRITATIONS of the Skin.

COMPLEXIONAL BLEMISHES are always obviated by its use, and it renders the cuticle wondrously fair and smooth.

SORES, SPRAINS, BRUISES, SCALDS, Burns and Cuts are SPEEDILY HEALED by it, and it prevents and remedies Gout and Rheumatism.

IT REMOVES DANDRUFF, strengthens the roots of the Hair, and preserves its youthful color. As a DISINFECTANT of Clothing and Linen used in the sick room, and as a PROTECTION against CONTAGIOUS DISEASES it is unequaled.

Physicians emphatically endorse it.

PRICES, 25 AND 50 CENTS PER CAKE, PER BOX, (3 CAKES,) 60c and $1.20.

N. B. There is economy in buying the large cakes.

Sold by all Druggists.

"Hill's Hair and Whisker Dye," Black or Brown, 50c.

C. N. CRITTENTON, Prop'r, 7 Sixth Av. N.Y.

BELLEFONTE REPUBLICAN

BY EDWARD T. TUTEN.

Lodge Directory.

Bayard Post, No. 90. G. A. R., meets every Monday evening, at 7 o'clock, in Bush's Arcade.

Bellefonte Council, No. 270, O. U. A. M. meets every Tuesday evening, at 7 o'clock, in Bush's Arcade.

Bellefonte Lodge, No. 190, K. of P., meets every Friday evening, at their hall, in Meek's Building, opposite the Bush House.

Centre Lodge, No. 153, I. O. O. F., meets every Thursday evening, at the Odd Fellow's hall. Degree meetings first Saturday of each month.

Minerva (Rebekah Degree) Lodge, No. 53, meets on the Saturday night next to and immediately before the full of the moon of each month, in Odd Fellow's hall.

Bellefonte Encampment, No. 72, I. O. O. F., meets at the Odd Fellow's hall on the second and fourth Mondays of every month.

Bellefonte Lodge, No. 268, A. Y. M., meets on Tuesday evening, at 2 o'clock, on or before each full moon, in Masonic Lodge, Bush's Arcade.

Bellefonte Chapter, 241, R. A. M., meets on Thursday night preceding the second Friday of each month, in Masonic Lodge.

Constans Commandery, No. 33, K. T., meets the second Friday evening of each month, in Masonic Lodge.

Bellefonte and County.

——Wanted—a fine peacock fly brush. Inquire of Sir Richard.

——Vote for J. Spear Thompson, the common people's candidate for state senate, who is a man of sound every-day views, just the man for *all* the people.

——Rev. E. J. Gray, President of Dickinson Seminary, Williamsport, Pa., will preach in the Methodist church, in this place, next Sabbath, morning and evening.

——When is Sir Richard to address the farmers and those who toil? Trot him out and let the people see the fine specimen of *pomp* for whom the Democracy are now asking votes.

——The new buildings going up on High street, north side of court house, are completed, and A. O. Furst, Esq., who is the lucky owner of one of them, has removed from his old quarters to his new and elegant building. His patrons will find him at his new office, just as ready as ever to give them law right from the books. His new office is pleasantly situated, convenient, and easy of access.

——Our candidate for Congress is R. V. B. Lincoln, a thrifty, well educated farmer of Union county. He is a graduate of the Lewisburg College, and a very social and genial gentleman—a man of the people, one whose sympathies are with the masses, with the men who toil—who does not make his living by shaving paper and oppressing the poor, as L. A. Mackey does. Farmers, here is a chance to support a farmer candidate whose integrity is undoubted.

——Among the talented young men of the Republican party, it gives us great pleasure to make special mention of John G. Love, Esq., who is one of the most thorough and brilliant stump speakers of his age. His speech before the Club, on Saturday night, was delivered with force, and created great applause and enthusiasm. The Chairman of our county committee has arranged for Mr. Love to speak at several meetings in the county during the campaign, and we bespeak a rich treat for all those who make it an object to hear him.

——The Republicans of the Blair and Cambria Senatorial district have, after a prolonged contest, nominated Hon. John A. Lemon, of Hollidaysburg, who now represents the district. Of course he will be re-elected. His opponent is a fellow they call Fisk Conrad, of Tyrone, who is not known to have any *visible* occupation except politics, which seems to furnish the wherewith to set 'em up about election time, which he calls reform. He proposes to straddle the canvass and go five better after the election.

——We have the nicest *little* election proclamation to be found in any paper in the state outside of this county. When we came here in 1873 the Democratic commissioners used to have a proclamation in all the papers in the county that cost $250.00 and occupied three or four columns of space. We showed up the fraud, and hence the present economy, which is a saving to the county every year of over eight hundred dollars. That is what it is to have a perfectly independent Republican paper that will not bend the knee to the ring that success may follow fawning.

TRIBUTE OF RESPECT.—The following resolutions were adopted by the Washington Literary Society of Pennsylvania State College.

WHEREAS, It has pleased Almighty God to take from our midst our beloved friend and fellow member, J. Marion Chambers therefore be it resolved,

First—That it is in humble submission we bow under this sad bereavement.

Second—That we recognize in this severe dispensation of God's providence a warning that our lives do soon pass away, and that they who would be safely gathered in the final harvest must live an upright and virtuous life as did our departed friend.

Third—That in the death of J. Marion Chambers, we have lost an honest, earnest, and beloved member, the community a promising citizen, and his kindred a kind and affectionate son and brother.

Fourth—That we extend to his surviving relatives our heartfelt sympathy and that our society Hall be draped in mourning for sixty days.

Fifth—That these resolution be placed upon the minutes of the society, a copy be furnished the kindred of the deceased, and one to each of the county newspapers for publication.

W. W. RUPERT,
E. L. ORVIS,
S. D. RAY,
Committee on Resolutions.

DEMOCRATIC MEETING.—The unterrified put forth a very active effort to work up somewhat of a meeting on Thursday evening last, on the personal popularity of Governor Curtin, to retrieve themselves from the disastrous effects of the Lowry fiasco. During the day they were all busy preparing for the ovation to be tendered Curtin. Chairman Hoffer ran around with his arms full of small bills and dodgers, as though he were advertising some patent medicine or a small slight of hand performance. He was never known to move so briskly before in his life. The young corps of enthusiastic Democrats who officer the Democratic court house ring were singing themselves hoarse, in trying to tune their voices to some national airs and songs for the occasion.

The court house was well filled by the citizens of town, all anxious to hear our townsman make a Democratic speech. The meeting was organized by placing Col. Shugert in the chair. Shortly after the orgarization the Governor came into the house, unescorted by any one, and elbowed his way up through the centre aisle to the bar. His presence was greeted with some applause. After his arrival the court house ring musical club undertook to sing a piece. They got it all out of key; no two voices were in harmony or tune. They stopped, looked at one another, when some one with a vigorous voice, in a maddened tone, picked up the piece where it had been dropped and tore it through. The audience were satisfied that Democratic voices could not be made to harmonize, or be brought into tune with the music of the Union.

The Governor then commenced his speech by discussing the gravity of the question of the selection of a President of a nation such as ours.

The Governor indulged in modest condemnation of the Republican party, but the burden of his speech was an effort to answer the arguments of the Republicans put forth in the campaign, and a defense of Tilden, and an apology, combined with a partial commendation, of the action of the rebel House during the last congress. He apologized in part for the action of the rebel House in its treatment of crippled union soldiers.

He read as a matter of apology what he called the record, which evidently was a record prepared by the Democratic National Committee for campaign purposes, showing that the rebel house had appointed eighteen union soldiers while the congress previous had only ten in its employ. It was a bad record for the Governor to adduce in Bellefonte. The true and correct record of the rolls of the House shows the rebel House discharged from the door-keeper's department of the House 23 union soldiers; from the clerk's office, 19 union soldiers; from the post-office department of the House, 13 union soldiers; from the capitol police, 2 union soldiers, making a total of 57 union soldiers discharged, of whom some sixteen were badly wounded. If the former Congress had, as the Governor alleged, only ten union soldiers appointed, how is it possible that the confederate House could discharge 57? These places were partially filled with confederates as follows: Door-keeper's department, 19 confederates; in the clerk's office, 10; in the post-office, 14; capitol police, 1; and three committee clerks, making in all 47 confederates. The rebel House did not only remove crippled soldiers of the union army, but it voted down the following resolution, offered by Mr. Fort of Illinois:

Resolved, By the House of Representatives, that in all subordinate appointments, under any of the officers of this house, it is the judgment of this house that wounded union soldiers be preferred.

This is the true congressional record, as against the prepared Democratic record which the Governor adduced. That was a sorry record for a war Governor to present to the people of his own home. The Governor thought it was not likely the people of the county would be forced to pay the rebel debt and for the slaves of the South, were Tilden to be elected, as the Constitution of the United States was in the way, and it would take three-fourths of the states to agree to a change of the constitution. But he did not deny that if it were not that the constitution was in the way, and Tilden and the confederates triumphed, that those burdens would be imposed upon us. In other words, he admitted the willingness of the South to try and get their war debt assumed and the pay for their slaves. But he said, "they, the Republicans, say that if Tilden is elected the Democrats will change the Supreme Court of the United States, and have the constitutional amendments declared void." This, the Governor said, was merely conjecture and prophecy, and that it would be a dangerous exercise of power. We concede it would be a dangerous exercise of power, and a party that was capable of rebellion against the government only a few years ago, and trampled its constitution into the dust and spat upon it, is a dangerous party, and is surely capable again of indulging in a dangerous exercise of power. But as an off-set to all these charges and conjectures, the Governor said it would be impossible to change the political complexion of the United States Senate during the four years, and hence these things could not occur without passing a Republican Senate. That is true; but in that argument the Governor concedes the probability of trouble, and the effort on the part of the Confederates to get their war debt paid and their slaves paid for by the government; and the only protection in that case that the people would have would be a Republican Senate. Then, if the election of Tilden is to enthrone the enemies of the country in power, and the salvation or preservation of the government is to be thrown upon a Republican Senate, why should the people run any risk at all. Why should the people elevate to power a party which their own speakers concede might give the nation serious trouble? The Governor alluded to the hard times, without defining any special cause therefor. He studiously avoided discussing the free trade plank of the Democratic platform, and gave a very complex and superficial solution of the problem. He exercised his wit upon James G. Blaine, by stating that if he did not get elected to the United States Senate he might have another sun stroke. This was brilliant, coming from the Governor. If Tilden should not be elected we wonder if the Governor might not have another sun stroke, or some other kind of a stroke, such as he experienced on his return from Russia.

The Governor seemed to be wading in deep water during the entire course of his speech, evincing to every one, that his heart was not in his work, and that he was struggling against the better impulses of his nature. He spoke fluently and eloquently where he was commending the achievements of the Union army during the recent war, which did not enthuse the Democrats very much.

After Curtin retired from his uphill effort, Hon. C. T. Alexander, the bolter of two years ago, was called out. He arose and after two or three efforts succeeded in steadying himself erect. He made some incoherent remarks as to tariff, shouted in favor of free trade, essayed a maudlin effort to answer the masterly argument made by Judge Kelley in his speech on last Tuesday evening. While he was shouting off in an explosive manner, his newspaper platitudes and diatribes, he provoked an answer from Jim Rider, and his effort degenerated into bandying a few coarse words with Jim, when the meeting broke up in confusion, and the Democrats retired a very crestfallen set. In fact, as a Democratic meeting, it was scarcely a greater success than the celebrated Lowry fiasco of a few weeks ago that so thoroughly demoralized and discomfited the Democrats. Hoffer, try again.

——The Hayes and Wheeler Club met at the Republican Headquarters last Saturday evening and perfected their organization by the choice of the following officers: President, Major P. B. Wilson; Vice Presidents, J. V. Thomas, and David M. Glenn; Corresponding Secretary, Edward T. Tuten; Recording Secretary, Dana L. Woolley. The officers not being present, John G. Love, Esq., was chosen president of the evening, and made an effective and eloquent speech of some length. Seth H. Yocum, Esq., was then loudly called for and responded and, as he always does, made a good speech that pleased everybody. The greatest enthusiasm prevailed. There was music by the band and singing by the club, and Hastings got off a little joke, and said that we had a specimen of Democratic reform in this county in the jail, the contract price of which was thirty thousand dollars, and the cost of which was eighty thousand, and it was not a very good jail either. The committee on constitution and by-laws for the government of the club made a report which was accepted. The meeting broke up about nine o'clock amid great enthusiasm.

——Democratic candidates seem to have peculiar capacity of dodging taxes. James F. Weaver owns a thirty acre farm in Boggs township on which he pays the enormous state and county tax of $1,50 per year. Mrs. Lipton owns thirty acres of land in the same township, which is estimated by competent judges to be worth the same amount as Weaver's, on which she pays $6,50 state and county tax. Hale Walker owns one acre of land in the same township, on which there is a small house, who is taxed the same as Weaver, $1,50. There is no doubt but these taxes were properly assessed, but this tax dodger has induced the commissioners to make the low valuation. This information comes to us from citizens of Boggs township, and is no idle gossip but actual facts. This wily candidate for the legislature is importuning farmers for votes, and representing himself to be a farmer. Let them ask him about this tax business. Tax dodgers are not safe people to trust in office, and the people don't propose to do it, if they know it. Let Mr. Weaver rise and explain. Voters don't trust him.

——It is reported that a certain Democratic contractor on a county building owed a poor man for hauling. This contractor gave an order on the Commissioners for his pay; but before the poor, unsuspecting laborer could get to the Court House the contractor drew all his pay, and let the hauler "stick." Another item of Democratic reform.

——There will be preaching in the Baptist church, of this place, every night this week, Rev. Biggart, the pastor of the society will officiate. All are invited to attend.

——The funeral sermon of J. Marion Chambers will be preached in the State College Chapel next Sunday morning at eleven o'clock, by Rev. James Calder, D. D., President of the College.

PENNSYLVANIA STATE COLLEGE.—At a called meeting of the corps of Pennsylvania State Cadets, held on the 23d instant, the following preamble and resolutions were passed:

WHEREAS, It has pleased an all-wise Providence to call from our midst our beloved comrade, Lieut. J. Marion Chambers, of Company A., Penna. State Cadets, we humbly bow to the decree of a Heavenly Father, who leadeth his children, not according to the wisdom and love that is amongst men, but according to the wisdom and love of a Creator, Preserver, and Redeemer.

And while we stand mourning at the grave of one who, as a fellow-student, comrade, and officer, endeared himself to us by his kindness of disposition, gentlemanly conduct, and the sterling qualities of a character that bade fair to place him high amongst the useful citizens of his country, assured that the young soldier of the cross here below has been transferred to the muster rolls of those who guard the battlements of the heavenly Zion,—

Resolved, That, as a test mony of our love and respect to the memory of our departed friend, the corps of cadets wear the usual badge of mourning for thirty days.

That a copy of these resolutions be forwarded to the bereaved family of our deceased comrade, and be published in the county papers.

CAPT. A. R. CALDER,
LIEUT. S. D. RAY,
LIEUT. G. A. LANDES,
CADET A. O. SMITH,
CADET B. F. SMITH,
Com. on Resolutions.

——A choice lot of fine singing canaries, only $4, are warranted to sing or money refunded, at Zeller's drug store.

A PATHETIC PICTURE.—Geo. William Curtis paints the following pathetic picture which every one could wish less true to nature: "I think of many a sad-eyed woman who seems never to have smiled, who struggled with hard hands, through melting heat and pinching cold, to hold at bay poverty and want, that hovered as wolves over an ever increasing family of children. How it was scour in the morning, scrub at night, and scold all day long! How care blurred the window, like a cloud hiding a lovely landscape. How anxiety snarled at her heels, dogging her like a cur! How little did she know or care that bobolinks, drunk with blithe idleness, tumbled and sang in the meadows below; that the earth was telling the time of year with flowers in the woods below. As I think of these things and of the taciturn husband coming in heavy with sleep, too weary to read, to talk, to think, I do not wonder that the mad-houses are so richly recruited from farm houses as the statistics show." There is only one thing that can in a measure lift the dark cloud from a household so afflicted, and that is to buy their groceries at the famous grocery of Sechler & Co., opposite our office. There is no better antidote for a mind oppressed with care than good groceries to eat. But when with all these other ills a family has heavy bread, poor sugar, adulterated spices, lively cheese, then is their condition hopeless indeed. Buy your groceries of Sechler, where none but the best are sold.

——The largest assortment of brass and tin bird cages in Bellefonte at Zeller's drug store.

——The Republicans of Philipsburg are going to have a rousing demonstration at that place on Saturday, Oct. 28, at which time they will be addressed by Col. C. L. Poorman, of Ohio, and T. H. Murray, Esq., of Clearfield. An effort is being made to have a free train run from Morrisdale and Osceola. There will be a torch light procession and a lively time generally. The Republicans of Philipsburg are becoming aroused to the work of the campaign. They mean business, and we have no doubt they will roll up a big majority for Hayes and Wheeler. They can do it, for some of the most earnest Republicans in the county are out there in the mountains, and when they are aroused to the work of saving the republic from the assaults of traitors, they can strike such blows as will tell with terrible effect every time.

SCARCITY OF MONEY.—There is no doubt but the present situation of all kinds of business and industry is fearfully depressed, and it behooves every family to look carefully to their expenses. Winter is coming on when children are liable to croup, whooping cough, etc. Coughs and colds will prevail everywhere, and consumption with other throat and lung diseases will carry off many. These diseases should not be neglected. Doctor bills are expensive, and we would advise our people to use BOSCHEE'S GERMAN SYRUP. It never has failed. One bottle at 75 cents will keep your whole family well during the winter. Two doses will relieve any case. Sold in all towns in the United States, and by your druggists, J. Zellers & Son, and F. Potts Green. 28tf

SIR RICHARD PEALE is the "spread eagle" candidate of the Bourbons for senate. He is also the anti-workingmen, anti-granger candidate, in favor of high fees for officials, and a button holer for monopolies. How do you like him, Democrats of Centre?

——A fine assortment of tooth and hair brushes, combs and toilet articles generally at Zeller's drug store.

——Buy choice canaries in song at Green's drug store.

EDITOR'S TABLE.

St. Nicholas for November

Is in full harmony with the Thanksgiving season. "The Owl that Stared," "Borrowing a Grandmother," and "Tinsie's Conclusion," are three admirable Thanksgiving stories, and every one of them is beautifully illustrated. The first contains an exquisite picture by C. S. Reinhart, the second a fine illustration by Sol. Eytinge, and the third, one of the prettiest of Addie Ledyard's pretty drawings.

Of miscellaneous articles, the number contains enough to delight the boys and girls for many an hour. There is "The Kingdom of the Greedy," a new short serial, very humerous and entertaining; an article telling "All about a Lead-pencil;" some delightful verses called "The Bees that went do the Sky;" and an interesting "Reminiscence of Abraham Lincoln."

Susan Coolidge contributes an historical article entitled "A Queen, and not a Queen," and H. H. has a charming practical talk; while the fresh and stirring "Story of a 'Tolerbul' Bad Boy," is by Sarah Winter Kellogg, who has written several excellent boy's stories. "Flowers in Winter" and "A Centennial Pen-wiper," furnish pleasant tasks for little hands; and there is no end to the pleasant rhymes prepared for little eyes and ears; such as "Benita," by Miss E. Bradley; "Listen, g," by Mary N. Prescott; "The Sunday Baby," by Alice Williams, and the dainty verses by Bessie Hill, entitled "Far Away."

The number contains many beautiful pictures by well-known artists, as well as a few very comical drawings by F. Beard, F. Opper and others.

WIDE AWAKE FOR NOVEMBER, 1876.—In Wide Awake for November is given Part II. of "A Dolls' Fair," instructing the boys as to the articles they may manufacture and send to the great Dolls' Fair to be held in Boston in December. All toys and dolls sent to this Fair are to be distributed to the sick children in the hospitals throughout the country on Christmas day. Ten prizes are to be awarded the boys, and the October and November numbers containing the rules and prize-list for both girls and boys, will be sent by the publishers on receipt of ten cents for each number. This number also furnishes the girls with a pattern-sheet for a doll's entire wardrobe. The project will teach our girls much in the way of cutting and making their own clothing. It is also full of very instructive and interesting reading for the young. In fact this Magazine takes the lead as a child's book, and should be in every family where there are children. Only $2 00 per annum. Edited by Ellis Farman. Published by D. Lothrop & Co., 30 & 32 Franklin street, Boston.

This firm of Publishers and Booksellers, in furnishing the people with a first-class magazine at so low a price, are but supplementing their large work in another direction, that of furnishing the Sunday-school, Holiday, and General Book trade with a vast variety of wholesome and entertaining books. Catalogues sent post-paid upon application.

Potter's American Monthly.—In the November number of this excellent Magazine, as in the announcements accompanying it, there are evident signs of new life and vigor; with promises of an increase of good things for the coming year. The number opens with a capital article by Dr. Lossing, on "Faneuil Hall." The subject is treated in a very pleasant way, and a good deal of fresh information is supplied. This is followed by Part I. of a charming sketch—part fact and part fiction—of "Queen Ockanisa and De Soto among the Cherokees," by Sheelah. Next is a valuable paper on "Popular Liberty in England;" a sort of supplement to Mr Morris's article on "Cromwell and the English Commonwealth," in the October number. These subjects are all illustrated—the last, very richly and profusely. Captain S. B. Luce, U. S. N., contributes a very readable short discussion on the "Sovereignty of the Sea;" which is followed by an interesting installment of "Washington's Orderly Books." These Books will be closed in the December number. The serials—"The Fair Patriot," and "Wooed and Married," are bright and pleasant reading. Mr. Merlin's account of his visit to and "Talk With Carlyle," the great Scotch Essayist and Historian, contains passages of unusual power and brilliancy, and will command wide respect and attention. There are a few fine verses by Geo. Edgar Montgomery. The Notes and Queries of the month are extremely interesting and quite pleasantly illustrated. In the Current Memoranda of this number there are many excellent suggestions, some good hits, and abundant evidence that a bright and well-informed mind is doing the work. In the Literary memoranda, the re-selections from the poems of David Barker, with accompanying notes, furnish a page and a half of very enjoyable reading. The Centennial matter is first-class; the early pages treating of the Hospitals, Asylums, etc., of Philadelphia; and the Glances at the Exhibition, sketching in a really brilliant way the leading paintings in the Art Gallery, also furnishing some notes of Horticultural Hall, with other and more practical information.

A Popular History.

History of the United States from the Aboriginal Times to the Present Day, by John Clark Redpath, A. M., Professor of History and Belles-Lettres, Indiana Ashbury University. Royal Octavo. Illustrated with Maps, Charts, Portraits and Diagrams. Sold only by subscription. Price, $3.00. Jones Brothers & Co., Philadelphia, Chicago, and Cincinnati.

In its clear and racy style, in its summary of all the facts in convenient space, in the neat and attractive binding and make up of the volume, and the maps and charts which aid the explication of the text, in short, in all respects which make a good book, this work must take the highest rank.

What we particularly admire is the able manner in which the writer closes the history of the several men and colonies with short and "meaty" paragraphs, in analysis of character and motives. As an instance, how much more clearly and forcibly is the condition of the colonies at the beginning of the Revolution set forth in this brief extract, than in the ordinary lengthy dissertations on the subject:

"Such were the American colonies—such the people whose budding nationality was now to be exposed to the blasts of war. These people, whose ancestors had been driven into exile by the exactions of European governments and the bigotry of ecclesiastical power, had become the rightful proprietors of the New World. They had fairly won it from savage man and savage nature. They had subdued it and built States within it. They owned it by all the claims of actual possession; by toil and trial; by the ordeal of suffering; by peril, privation, and hardship; by the baptism of sorrow and the shedding of blood. No wonder that patriotism was the child of such travail and discipline! No wonder that the men, who from mountain and sky and river, from orchard and valley and forest, from the memories of the past, the aspirations of the present and the hopes of the future, had drank in the spirit of Liberty until their souls were pervaded with her sublime essence,—were now ready, when the iron heel of oppression was set upon their cherished rights, to draw the vindictive sword even against the venerable monarchy of England."

The heroic explorers, the brave old founders of American Commonwealths, the warriors and statesmen of the Revolution, the adoption of our constitution and the growth of a mighty nation under it, surely these are themes worthy the pen of genius. While the work shows ample research, and a liberality of sentiment which sees the greatness of the whole country, the hand and brain of the philosophical historian are manifest throughout, and every page glows with an ardent patriotism.

The progress we have made towards "a more perfect union" is finely shown in the authors closing comments, from which we extract the following:

"The idea that *the United States are one Nation*, and not thirty-eight nations, is the grand cardinal doctrine of a sound political faith. State pride and sectional attachment are natural passions in the human breast, and are so near akin to patriotism as to be distinguished from it only in the court of higher reason. But there is a nobler love of country—a patriotism that rises above all places and sections, that knows no County, no State, no North, no South, but only native land; that claims no mountain slope; that clings to no river bank; that worships no range of hills, but lifts the aspiring eye to a continent redeemed from barbarism by common sacrifices and made safe by the shedding of kindred blood. Such a patriotism is the cable and sheet-anchor of our hope."

These passages illustrate the spirit and finish of the work better than we could by our brief comments.

The work is adorned with portraits of all the principal men in our history, topographical diagrams showing the vicinity of all important battles, maps illustrating the formation of the country from time to time, and chronological charts which show at a glance the connection of contemporary men and events. It is elegantly printed on fine calendar paper, and handsomely and substantially bound. The publishers have, in the make-up of the book, illustrated the perfection to which the art of book making has attained. Altogether an exceedingly able and valuable work, it should be read and studied by every citizen who would be informed of the history and greatness of his country and its duty towards it.

List of Patents issued to Inventors of Pennsylvania, excepting Phila., for the week ending Oct. 17, 1876, and each dated Oct. 3, 1876. Furnished this paper by Cox & Cox, Solicitors of Patents, Washington, D. C.

D Baird, Nut Lock, Johnstown
D Overmiser, Cutter Head, Williamsport
T Weaver, Nut Lock, Harrisburg
E Blake, Pulverizing Machine, Pittsburgh
M Collins, Pinch Bar, Reading
W Colwell, Pottery Kiln, Pittsburgh
J Haggerty, Desk Slate-Holder, Carry
W Hollen, Rotary Knitter, Fostoria
P Kelley and W Walker, Show Box, Pittsburgh
S Myers, Boss-Off Gear, Pittsburgh
A Howe, Ore Washer, Nesquehoning
" " "
J Smith, Jiggers Finger Guard for Harvester, Buckingham
V Thurst, Horseshoe, Scranton

"A Drowning Man will catch at a Straw."

If he catch it, it will do him no good. Thousands of people, who have neglected colds and coughs until they have become dangerous, will rush to almost every nostrum for relief. This is why so many experiments are tried by sufferers. Go to your druggist, buy a bottle of WISTAR'S BALSAM OF WILD CHERRY, and use it with confidence. It will benefit at once and ultimately cure. It is no straw, it is a cable well-tried, hold on to it and be saved.

50 cents and $1.00 a bottle. Sold by all druggists.

Bellefonte Markets.

BELLEFONTE, October 25, 1876.

Our town trade is fair and our business men seem to be employed during business hours.

GRAIN.—The wheat market has been very excited since our last report, and prices fluctuated from five to ten cents per bushel in the West, and from ten to fifteen in the East which has caused an advance here of ten cents per bushel. Our reports yesterday from the East indicated that the markets, under more favorable peace prospects in Europe, are weakening, and prices are receding. The advance here shows that our buyers are up with the times and willing to pay full prices, when the markets will warrant them in doing so. This is commendable on their part, and gives confidence to the farmer, who always feels satisfied when he knows that he gets full market prices for his grain.

CORN.—The offerings are light in old, but abundant in new. No change in quotations.

RYE.—Rye, nominal.

OATS.—There is an abundant supply of oats, and the price is steady at our quotations.

HAY.—The offerings of hay are liberal, which sells from $12 to $15 per ton. The latter is an extreme price for choice, and a good article can be bought for the first price named.

STRAW.—Straw is scarce and wanted.

POTATOES.—There is a limited supply of potatoes, which retail at $1 25 per bushel from the stores.

APPLES.—Apples are in abundance, which sell at 25 and 35 cents per bushel for choice picked. In the eastern portion of Pennsylvania, they are worth from $1 to $1 25 per bushel, according to quality. The crop there was blown from the trees during the great storm some months ago.

BUTTER.—Good butter is always in demand at fair prices.

CLOVER SEED.—There is very little clover seed offering, although there is some demand for export. We make quotations to-day for the new crop, which is a high figure, for it is said there is a good crop in the West, especially in Ohio.

QUOTATIONS.

White Wheat per bushel	$1 15
Red wheat	1 15
Rye per bushel	55
Corn, ear new	40
Corn, shelled old	40
Oats	25
Flour, retail per barrel	6.00
Flour, wholesale	5.50

HAY AND STRAW.

Hay choice timothy per ton	$15 00
Hay Mixed per ton	12.00
Long rye straw, bundled per ton	10 00
Short straw per ton	6.00@8 00
Clover seed	7 50

PLASTER.

Cayuga, ground, per ton	9 50
Nova Scotia, ground, per ton	11 50

Provision Market.

Corrected Weekly by S. A. Brew & Son.

Apples, dried, per pound	12
Apples, per bush	25
Butter	25
Cherries, dried, per pound	10
Beans, per quart	8
Fresh Butter, per pound	25
Chickens, per piece	25
Turkeys, per pound	10
Cheese, per pound	18
Hams, per pound	18
Bacon	12 & 14
Lard, per pound	15
Eggs, per doz	15
Tallow, per pound	7
Potatoes, per bush	$1 & 1 25
Dried Beef	25
Wilson's Pressed Pork, per lb	25
Cod Fish, boneless	12
Canned Tomatoes, per can	18
Oranges, per doz	50
Lemons, per doz	40

Philadelphia Stock Market.

Quotations of WHITE, POWELL & Co., Bankers and Brokers, 42 South Third Street.

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 21, 1876.

	BID.	ASKED.
U. S. 1881, c	118¾	118¾
" 5-20 "65, M. and N	118¾	118¾
" " "65, J. and J	112¾	113
" " "67, " "	115¾	115¾
" " "68, " "	116¾	117
" 10-40 coupon	115¾	115¾
" Pacific 6's, cy	123¾	124¾
New 5's, Reg. 1881	113¾	113¾
" " c 1881	114	114¾
Gold	110	110¾
Silver	109	100
Pennsylvania	48¾	48¾
Reading	24¾	24¾
Philadelphia and Erie	14¾	15
Lehigh Navigation	34¾	35
" Valley	49	49¾
United R. R. of J	136¾	137
Oil Creek	9¾	9¾
Northern Central	28	30
Central Transportation	39¾	39¾
Nesquehoning	51¾	52
North Pennsylvania	49	50
C. & A. Mortgages 6's '89	108	108¾